PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY
G. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 235. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 40 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1921. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not latter than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and the crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, on sending it to the Manager.

RATES of SUBSCRIPTION

DAILY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
Sailing to Plymouth and London, Callin at Marseilles.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date 1921.	Steamer.	Tons.
18th April	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
23rd ,,	MANTUA * ..	10,902
30th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,702
7th May	SOMALI ..	6,794
14th ,,	NALDERA ..	15,825
21st ,,	MOORKA * ..	10,890
28th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
4th June	SARDINIA ..	6,580
11th ,,	DONG LA ..	8,056
18th ,,	MALWA * ..	10,941
25th ,,	NORE ..	6,703

Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.
P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. The running of this train via Boulogne has been resumed and the train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and the accommodation is limited to 96 passengers. Fare £12-10-0 inclusive Sleeper.
DOGS.—Under no circumstances can dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

BRITISH INDIA COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

Date 1921	Steamer.	Tons.
20th April	ASHOBRA	8,238
5th May.	MANDALA	8,246

P. O. SAILING FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date 1921	Steamer	Remarks
22nd April	MALWA ..	Calls Colombo, Fremantle Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
10th May	DUNERA ..	Calls Colombo Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
20th ,,	MARKUNDA ..	Calls Colombo, Fremantal Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Remarks.
8th April ..	LINGA	Karachi direct.
11th ,, ..	LHASA	Karachi Coasting 10 a.m.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Yoshida Maru No 1.	J. Satow.	3,303	4th April	15th April
Bombay Maru.	S. Irie.	4,352	9th April	22nd April
*Heinan Maru	M Kiyahara	4344	14th April	20th April
Calcutta Maru.	G Matsushita	5,339	21st April	3rd May
Wakasa Maru.	B. Tsuda.	6,074	12th May	24th May
Hakata Maru.	T. Sasaki.	5,970	23rd May	4th June

*This Steamer as no Passenger accomodation.
For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Liverpool Maru.	K. Takahashi.	10th April.	20th April.
Sia Maru ..	S. Kondo ..	7th ,,	2nd ,,
Malay Maru ..	T. Shimazaki	27th ,,	4th May.
Luzon Maru ..	Y. Ishikawa.	27th ,,	4th ,,
Kasado Maru ..	W. Muir	28th ,,	10th ,,
Indus Maru ..	R. Yano.	3rd May.	17th ,,
Saigon Maru	T Watanabe	10th ,,	20th ,,

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND .. $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Jchore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs 5
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H WILSON
Agents.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 2,23,73,335
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 8,50,000/
BRANCHES:
London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 257, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hatharas.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.
for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISD CAPITAL.
2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH, 1921.
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 90,47,000
4,65,47,000
RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 3,54,52,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921 2,71,41,000
MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; Sir Robert Aitken.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE.
3, Princes Street, E. C. 2.
Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Manager.
BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad (Sind)
Ahmedabad	Indore
Ahmedabad City	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Akola	Jalpaiguri
Akyab	Karachi
Allahabad	Lahore
Alleppy	Lucknow
Amraoti	Madras (Mount Road)
Bangalore	Madura
Bellary	Managalore
Benares	Masulipatam
Bimlipatam	Moulmein
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore
Bombay (Mandvi)	Narayangange
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nogapatam
Broach	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Clive St.)	Patna
Calcutta (Harrison Rd.)	Poona
Calcutta (Park St.)	Quetta
Calicut	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cawnpore	Rangoon
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Salem
Chittagong	Secunderabad
Cocanada (Outstations Rajamundry and Narasapur)	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Cochin	Sholapur
Coimbatore (Sub-agency Erode)	Sukkur
Dacca	Surat
Delhi	Tellichery
Gunter (Outstation Bezwada)	Trichinopoly
Hyderabad (Deccan) (Sub-agency Parbhani	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys &c., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund .....Yen 50,000,000
Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo, Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Surabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 284.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY, BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 19,200,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Sembo
Hanta	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburasho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
50-52, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Annual Income exceeds... Rs. 20,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.
Funds exceed 35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds 7,00,000
Claims paid about 27,50,000
Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
LALCHAND SARMA K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Asst. Secretary, Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
B. I. Co., Ltd.,
Head Office
Poona City Lahore.

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary or The Chief Agents,
809, Bow Bazar. D. SEN & Co.
Street Calcutta. 1 Chowringhee
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta. MARTIN & Co Managing Agents
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)
G. N. B VAZ,
Branch Secretary,
LIPTON'S BUILDINGS,
33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING AND SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION
We Manufacture first Class BOOT, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every description. Guaranteed first Class Finish and workmanship.
Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.,
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgele, Late Manager of Pates,
BOMBAY.

Help Yourselves and Your Country
BY ALWAYS USING YOUR COUNTRY MADE
The "Hydra" Boot-Cream, Boot-Blacking, Metal Polish, Writing Inks (Fluid, Powder, Tablet, Extract), Pancha Kusum Hair Oil, etc., etc.,
MANUFACTURED BY
THE ORIENTAL INDUSTRIAL CO.,
Government and Railway Contractors,
9, Bonfields Lane, CALCUTTA.
Catalogue free on application.

HOTEL.
THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
at which to put up is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
Dinner Table a Speciality,
Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisny and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

WOULD YOU POSSESS
that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full of alluring possibilities for those who master the
SECRETS OF
HYPNOTIC
Influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet.
THE PRIDE OF INDIA—tells you how.
WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE
TINNEVELLI—INDIA.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
(NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ)
Incorporated in Holland
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000— £ 6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS „ 42,513,284— „ 3,542,774
HEAD-OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and the Hague
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES

DUTCH EAST INDIA:		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Sourabaya
Bandoeng	Medan	Solo
Cheribon	Padang	Tebing Tinggi (Deli)
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Telok Betong
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:	Singapore	Penang
CHINA	Shanghai,	Hongkong
JAPAN	Kobe	

BRITISH INDIA: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.,
BOMBAY: Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Netherlands Trading Society issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange and undertakes general Banking business.
L. J. S VAN LEEUWEN.
Actg. Agent

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ENGLISH NURSE.—Required, high salary to experienced applicant. Apply: Mrs. BURNS LAWSON, Kutton Villa, Cumballa Hill, Bombay. R4

WANTED.—A TIME-KEEPER for a printing press. Must be experienced and reliable. References necessary. Apply Box No. 300, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TYPIST also ACCOUNTS CLERK with knowledge of Fire and Marine Insurance. Apply Box No. 2059, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C9060

WANTED—A young smart TYPIST for a well-established English Firm. Apply Box No. 2065, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C9067

WANTED.—A COPYING CLERK, having fast and fair letters. Salary Rs. 30 to 40. Apply immediately to Box No. 2060, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R12

WANTED.—A SECOND CLASS ENGINEER for an Sloe Fibre Factory near Banglore and also a secondhand Oil Engine 15 B.H.P., in good running order. Apply sharp to Box No. 2061, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R13

WANTED.—ASSISTANT for general work, decent salary. Board and Lodging free Security required. Apply immediately, SHAHJAHAN HOTEL, Sitaram Building, Bombay. R11

WANTED—A CLERK with previous experience in Insurance Office. Good handwriting, knowledge of Accounts and Correspondence essential. Apply Box No. 2064, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R17

WANTED a MEDICAL OFFICER for a Pilgrim ship either L. M. & S., M.B.B.S. or L.C.P.S. Apply personally to THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. Co. Ltd., 19, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. R7

WANTED.—A competent NIGHT PORTER for a First Class Hotel in Bombay. Those having previous experience of the work should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2058, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 9015

WANTED for service in Persia. First Class SHORTHAND TYPISTS, (preferably with general Clerical experience also). Salary Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 per month according to qualifications. Also required CLERKS with good general office experience. Salary Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per month. In both cases quarters and Medical attendance are provided free. Apply Box No. 2030, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 8992

BOOKS, STAMPS.

FOR SALE—Very rare STAMPS of Persia probably unavalable elsewhere apply M. SALDANHA, Chapel Road, Bandra. R8

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—MACHINERY, new or second hand from Cards to Mules or Ring frames. Also an Engine about 800 H.P. Quotation and full particulars through Box No. 2058, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C9058

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—One ½ ton to 1½ ton LORRY with body complete. Apply with price and particulars to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—One 2½ H. P. MOTOR 220 volts, must be in thoroughly good and working condition. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—40 Single ROLLER GINS new or second-hand complete in every respect. S. SAJJANSINGH & SONS, Sangla Hill, (Punjab). C9003

WANTED—MULES AND RING FRAMES new or second-hand. Apply with quotations and full particulars to Box No. 2039. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R 2978

WANTED—Second-hand 8 to 10 WEFT RING FRAMES in good condition and working order to spin 16 to 20s counts, any make. Apply with full particulars to the MANAGER, The Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mill, Ltd., Indore. C8791

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH BOAT, shape Landau by Fulker & Sons, with C. Springs and coupe wheels, excellent condition. Apply Box No. 2,046 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R 2983

"BUICK" TOURING CAR FOR SALE.—1920 Model, six cylinder, five passenger, complete with all fittings tyres, tubes, etc., perfect running order. Apply Box No. 2044, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2981

FOR SALE.—A best GERMAN MAKE STOVER CAR, five seater, newly overhauled running 30 Miles in one Gallon of Petrol in best condition. Price Rs. 5,500 or near sum. Apply to Box No. 2,062, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R14

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—For office purpose, a big FLAT in the vicinity of Apollo Street, Fort, for immediate possession. Apply Box No. 2041, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R 2980

TO LET.—Commodious BLOCKS, 2 rooms 6 cook. airy. Electric Light. 24 hours water, 3rd Floor Rahim Mansions, Poi Baori, Parel. Bungalow like seperate closets, for moderate rent of 50 to 80. Applications to BHAYA on spot or AMIR CHAND JAWALADAS, 38, Tamba Kanta Post 3. C9043

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR and FLATS at 1, Nepean Sea Road, Dubash Estate No. 11, Sea View. Accommodation:—One hall, one dining and five bedrooms with bathrooms on latest sanitary principles, with four Servants' Quarters with Motor Garage facility. Apply on the premises or HAJEE DAWOOD HAJEE ELLIAS, No. 49/53, Kamberker Street. C8976

SPORTS

NOTICE.

ALL-INDIA RACQUET TOURNAMENT (Single) in Mysore next June for Professional players. First prize Rs. 500 and Runner-up Rs. 300. Also an open Single for Gentlemen players if more than 8 applicants. Prize will be a Cup. For particulars apply to

SADEG Z. SHAH, A.-D.-C.,
to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.
C9061

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE BRITISH INDIA BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LTD.

(110/111, Great Western Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort.)

NOTICE.

THE above Corporation has commenced business on and from the 9th April, 1921, at their present temporary premises at 110/111, Great Western Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. For Rules of business and other particulars please apply to the GENERAL MANAGER at the above address.

Bombay, 9th April, 1921. C 8948

WANTED.

WANTED for the Chief Court of Lower Burma and other Court in Rangoon an INTERPRETER and TRANSLATOR on a salary of Rs. 100—10—250 per mensem with prospect of further promotion. A good knowledge of Guzerati, Hindi and Urdu with ability to read manuscript writings in these languages is essential. In addition a knowledge of Sindhi, Persian and Marwari is also desirable. None but those who have passed the I. A. or I. Sc. examination of an Indian University or its equivalent need apply. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months. Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials should reach the Registrar, Chief Court of Lower Burma, not later than the 15th May, 1921.

R. G. MCDOWALL,
Registrar,
Chief Court of Lower Burma.
Rangoon, 7th April, 1921. 9040

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates apply the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows treet, Fort.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified persons for the post of a Health Officer for the Hyderabad Sind Municipality. Only those should apply who hold a British diploma in Public Health or possess a degree of M.B., B.S., and have undergone twelve months course in hygience and epidemiology according to the Syllabus approved in Government Resolution No. 2161 dated 15th March, 1913. Preference will be given to those who hold a diploma in Public Health. Applications stating age, previous experience and salary required should be made so as to reach the Undersigned not later than 20th of May, 1921.

HOTCHAND, C. T.,
Municipal Commissioner,
C 9053 For the City of Hyderabad Sind.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD AND R. I. S. N. CO.'s JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
A Steamer		in June	for Montreal

Terms, Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 169.
Telephone No. 1330.

PRESS NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Temporary (War) Buildings, which are erected and can be seen in the grounds of the Deccan Agricultural College, Poona.

Tender Forms may be obtained from the Garrison Engineer, Poona, on payment of Re. 1 for each Form.

All tenders must be received by the D.A.D.M.W. Poona, not later than 15 days from the date of issue of this Press Notice.

The D.A.D.M.W., Poona reserves the right to reject any tender, or accept the whole or part of any tender.

Tenders submitted must be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money, returnable to unsuccessful Tenderers.

The following information is a brief specification of the buildings offered for sale:—

No. 5 Buildings, 125ft. by 37ft. wide, including verandahs, with Corrugated Iron and Planked Walls, Shahabad Stone Floors, Single Mangalore Tiles on Corrugated Iron Roofs, and panelled and Glazed Doors.
Value at date of erection Rs. 16,188 each.
No. 3 Buildings from 309ft. to 350ft. by 37ft. wide including verandahs.
Specifications as above.
Value at date of erection from Rs. 29,000 to Rs. 44,000 each.
No. 5 Buildings, 445ft. by 37ft. wide including verandahs. Specification as above.
Value at date of erection Rs. 37,000 each.
Besides numerous auxiliary buildings as detailed in Tender Form.
Total value of all buildings at date of erection is 5¼ lakhs approximately.
Q 8989

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Messrs. GAJANAN & COMPANY, have REMOVED their office to JARIWALLA BUILDING, (1st Khetwady), near Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, from 9th April, 1921. C8853

NOTICE.

THE services of one ASSISTANT ENGINEER, one SUPERVISOR and one OVERSEER are required for permanent employment in the Dhrangadra State P. W. D., Only fully qualified men need apply to the SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Dhrangadra, Kathiawar. C 9039

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT TYPEWRITERS.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held in the Government Stationery Stores at the TOWN HALL, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 21st of April, 1921, at 12 noon (S. T.), for the disposal of used Typewriters, Duplicators, etc., which may be seen in the Store Room on WEDNESDAY, the 20th April, 1921.

2. Delivery will be made after the Collector's confirmation of the sale, but the sum bid at the auction for each machine will have to be deposited in advance.

S. A. LEAO,
Assistant Superintendent of Stationery.
Bombay, 11th April, 1921. C8994

TIMBER AUCTION AT JHELUM.

ALL kinds and classes of Timber (deodar, blue pine Chil pine and Fir). In stock at our Jhelum Timber Depot will be sold by Public Auction at 7 a.m. on the 26th of April, 1921, and subsequent dates till stock is cleared.

Timber will be put up in big and small lots to suit all intending purchasers.

The quantity proposed to be auctioned are roughly as under:—

ROUND TIMBER.

Deodar logs one lakh cubic feet.
Blue pine logs one lakh cubic feet.
Fir logs one lakh cubic feet.

SAWN TIMBER.

Deodar scantings of all sizes forty thousand.
Blue pine scantings of all sizes ten thousand.
Chil pine scantings of all sizes ten thousand.
Fir scantings of all sizes.

RAI BAHADUR L. TIRATH RAM SHAH,
M. B.,
Timber Merchant.
Jhelum. C9021

THE BOMBAY UGANDA CO., LTD.

ISSUE OF 17,000 SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH OF WHICH RS. 60 HAS BEEN PAID ON APPLICATION, ALLOTMENT AND FIRST CALL.
SECOND CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors of this Company held here on the 12th April, 1921, a call of Rs. 20 per share was made and it was determined that such a call should be paid to the Company's Managing Agents at the Registered office, Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, on or before 16th May, 1921, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until payment. All remittances must be made payable in Bombay free of charge and must be accompanied by the relative Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 17th May 1921, both days inclusive.

For and on behalf of the Bombay Uganda Company Ltd.

W. H. BRADY & COMPANY, LTD.
J. A. KAY,
Director.
Agents
C 9019

RACE HORSES FOR SALE.

THE following RACE HORSES FOR SALE as owner giving up Racing.

		Rs
1.	GOOD HEALTH, ch e g, aged, by Acclaim—BON VIN	75,000
2.	SPLENDID SPUR, bk or br e h, 4 years, by Prince Palatine—LADY JESS	50,000
3.	LOVER TRUE, br e m, 5 years, by Ardoon—WILD VIXEN	35,000
4.	KILT, br e g, 5 years, by Lomond—KILLINCHY	24,000
5.	MUCH MARRIED, b e g, 5 years, by Barcadaile—POLYGAMY	16,000
6.	BRICKEEN BRIDGE, b e m, 4 years, by Bridge of Earn—CZARITZA	15,000
7.	LEOFRIC, b e h, aged, by William Rufus—GODIVA II	7,000
8.	PRIME BOY, b e h, 4 years, height 14.1½, by Cyllene More—IMP. ORAGE	7,000
9.	FAIR FLOWER, br e m, 5 years, height 14-0, by Morena—YELLOW ROSE	4,000
10.	ROSEY TREAD, b e m, 4 years, by Tredennis—PINK CLOVER	35,000
11.	MAGICAL MIKE, br e g, 4 years, by Southannan—MAGICAL MAID.	24,00
12.	GALLANT SPEARMAN, b e c, 3 years, by Javelin—GAME CHICK.	15,000
13.	PILGRIMS PASS, ch e c, 3 years, by Chaucer—WOOD CUT	15,000
14.	CRIADILLO, b ch m, 3 years, by Bessemer—CREOLE	8,000
15.	BALGRAVEN, blk ch h, 4 years, by Black Douglas—DAM BY MUNDERAH	10,000
16.	AMIR ASWAD, blk a h, aged, 14-0.	7,000
17.	GLENCOE, ch rn a h, 5 years, 14-0.	8,000

Nos. 1 to 9 landed early last year and ran in Calcutta and Bombay.
Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13 landed January this year.
All horses carefully selected and bought in Ireland and have not been hurried in their preparation and will improve with another year in the country.
Horses can be seen on application to Dr. J. Crawford, Byculla, Bombay.
For further particulars apply to:—

M. A. BEG, Esqr.,
Private Secretary to
General Raja Sir Harisingh, K.C.I.E.,
JAMMU (Tawi), Kashmir State.
C8990

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER and ENGINEER for Sukkur Municipality. Salary according to qualifications up to Rs. 800 plus Rs. 40 conveyance allowance. Applicants should possess a diploma in Civil Engineering and have experience in Water-supply, Drainage, Roads and Buildings, Town-planning, and general Municipal Administration. Applicants should state age, nationality and send copies of recent testimonials, and state the minimum salary they are prepared to accept. The selected candidate would be on 12 months' probation, and his appointment would be subject to three months' notice on either side, or salary in lieu thereof. He would also be required to furnish security of the value of Rs. 5,000 and required to join within 15 days of appointment. Applications to be addressed to the PRESIDENT, Municipality, Sukkur (Sind), up to 30th April. C9063

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE AT AHMEDABAD.

MIS. APPLICATION NO. 11 OF 1914.
IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE KATHIAWAD AND AHMEDABAD BANKING CORPORATION, LTD. (In Liquidation).

NOTICE.

(Under the order of the District Judge, Ahmedabad.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that there being a proposal to pay the first dividend to those creditors of the Company who have been debarred from the benefit of the said dividend under Section 156 of the Indian Companies Act of 1882, all persons interested who have any objection to such payment may send their applications to the District Judge on or before the 1st of July, 1921.

RAMANBHAI M. NILKANTH,
Official Liquidators.
C9062

THE EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, 28th April, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), for the transaction of the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to the 31st December, 1920.
(2) To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation and to confirm the appointment of Mr. A. Nemazee.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th April to 2nd May, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
SHERIFF HASSUM & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 15th April, 1921. C9064

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILLS COMPANY LTD.,

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of April, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st December, 1920.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1921, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th April to 27th April, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
H. H. SAWYER, Manager,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 18th April, 1921.

N.B.—The Dividend, if declared, as recommended by the Director will be paid on and after 4th May, 1921, between office hours. C9066

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, APOLLO STREET FORT.
Telephone No. 3402.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE HOLD FURNITURE OF THE LATE MR. A. S. KNOWLES, DIRECTOR AND MANAGER, MESSRS. SAMUEL FITZE & CO., LD.

Under instructions from the Executors of the will of the late Mr. A. S. Knowles, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of April 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, next to the Post Office, valuable household furniture of the abovenamed deceased comprising dining tables and chairs, chesterfield sofa and chairs, side boards, brass and iron bedsteads, bookcase, corners, icechest, music cabinet, glass door cupboard, filter, etc., etc.

The above will be on view three days before the day of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, April 19th.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 77 BALES SINDH AMERICAN COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard, Byculla, opposite Chinchpoogly, Fire Brigade on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following cotton damaged by fire and water and belonging to the Hindustan Mills.

77. Bales Sindh American Cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, 19th April. 1921 at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Axle; Date; Flannel; Rivets; Cycle arc; Thread; Rattons; Tea; Oars; Biscuits; Starch; Books; Mouthwash; Soap; Clay; Claret; Brandy; Flat Bars; Tubes; Glass; Tank; Paste; Drums; Loosewood; Fish plate, sanitary fluid; Wire Rope; Stationery; Wine; Corks; Steel Angles; Casks; Embroidery; Motor Cycles; Samples; Pig lead; Baby Carriage; Papers; Files; Hoops; Enamelware; Knives; Leadere; Pictures; Hardwar Sugar samples; Cotton; Chalk; Steel Sheets Copper sheets; Sand; Alum; Coal Tar; Glassware; Gas tubes; steel tubes; sodium sulphite; Motor tyres; Personal effects; Machinery; Gin; Spelter; Earthenware; Cotton and Woollen goods; Wall papers; Playing cards; Lamps; Gal tubes; Electric lights; Carriage shifts; seat covers; Electric researcher; Leather fancy goods; Drugs; Helmets; Carboy; Assays; Confectionery; Gas Cylinders; Lubricating oil; Joists; Clock; Old Newspapers, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, April 19th.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 400 TONS TEAK SQUARES.

On THURSDAY the 22nd, and FRIDAY the 23rd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) daily, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Auction at the Sewree Bunder, by order of Messrs. Vithal Ambaram and Co., the undermentioned teak squares:—

JBMT 375 teak squares about 85 tons.
Almond L 920 teak squares about 140 tons.
PSD 37 teak squares about 8½ tons.
DOS 160 teak squares about 40 tons.
SDB 52 teak squares about 6½ tons.
JRB 11 teak squares about 2 tons.
MSZ 100 teak squares about 25 tons.
STAL 151 teak squares about 65 tons.
WRD 40 teak squares about 21 tons.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE PLOT OF LAND AT BORIVLI, OPPOSITE THE TANK AND SITUATE AT GHODBUNDER ROAD, ABOUT FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE BORIVLI STATION.

On SUNDAY, the 1st May, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned large plot of land situate at the Ghodbunder Road at about five minutes' walk from the Borivli Station and just opposite the Tank.

The area of the land which is Bhati land is one acre and twenty-two gunthas and is registered under Survey No. 7, Entry No. 18 and is surrounded in the North and West by the property of Chabildas Lallubhai, on the South by the property of Mulji Dharamsey and on the East by the Ghodbunder Road.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title-deeds can be had on application to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 51 BALES RED SUSI OF SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground onposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Shah Shantilal Devkaran, the selling agent of Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills and on account and at the risk of Seth Bhimji Balvant:—

29 bales each 100 pieces Red Susi of Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, No. 1700.
22 bales each 80 pieces Red Susi of Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, No. 2700.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th April, 1921.

MESSRS MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE

Under the kind instruction received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneer, will hold a Public Auction at Kirkee Arsenal on FRIDAY, 22nd April, 1921, at 2 p.m., of the following Army woollen and cotton unserviceable clothing:—

A large quantity of warm and cotton blankets, razais, mosquito nets, great coats, coats warm, boots ankle, flannel and cotton shirts, mittens woollen, waistcoats warm, woollen jackets, trousers and shorts khaki drill, pyjamas warm, suttrinjees, kurtalis, flannel, gunny, jerseys, towels, putties, etc.

Condition of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,
Government Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th April, 1921. R18

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF SOFT YELLOW METAL SHEETS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms at No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of the following defaulting indentors:—

On account and risk of Ramchandra Jagdesh Saran of 12 Warden Road, Bombay:—

24 bundles soft yellow metal sheets 4ft by 4ft by 21 lbs.
24 bundles soft yellow metal sheets 4ft by 4ft by 28 lbs.
20 bundles soft yellow metal sheets 4ft by 4ft by 35 lbs.
19 bundles soft yellow metal sheets 4ft by 4ft by 42 lbs.
8 bundles soft yellow metal sheets 4ft by 4ft by 49 lbs.
4 bundles soft yellow metal sheets 4ft by 4ft by 56 lbs.

On account and risk of Rupchand Chogalal Lalvani of Mirza Street, Parsi Gulli, Bombay:—

99 bundles soft yellow metal sheets 4ft by 4ft by 21 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 19th April, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECES OF LAND AND PROPERTY AT GHORUPDEO ROAD.

Under instruction from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for Mr. Framjee Pestonjee Bamboat, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Jamaludin Shaik Suleman Kambe, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 30th day of April, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 27th day of November, 1916, and made between the mortgagor of the first part Adam Jamaludin Kambe and Dawood Jamaludin Kambe of the second part and the mortgagee of the third part.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land being a portion of a very large part known as Ambewadi bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3714 together with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments, firewood depot and premises standing thereon, abounding on the East side of Ghorupdeo Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 435 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under P Ward No. 7792 and Street No. 6 and bounded on or towards the East and South by the vacant land and passage of the said Oart, on or towards the West by the said Ghorupdeo Road and on or towards the North partly by the house of Casam Oomer and partly by the vacant land of the Fazandar and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land also being a portion of the said Oart known as Aubeywady bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3714 together with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments, dwelling house and premises consisting of four compartments and three rooms standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Ghorupdeo Road, on the South side of the passage of the said Oart leading to the said road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 240 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 7787 and Street No. 1 and bounded on or towards the East, West and South by the vacant ground of the said Ambewady and on or towards the North by the said passage leading to the said Ghorupdeo Road and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office in No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, or the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th April, 1921.

AMUSEMENT.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
Home of Select Cinema
Every Day at 6-30 and 10 p.m
GRAND
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
NEW DANCES ! NEW MUSIC ! !
NEW DANCES ! NEW MUSIC ! !
GRAND DANCES BY MDLLE.
DEROUET. GRAND MUSIC BY BI-BO.
ALSO GRAND NEW PICTURES!
A splendid 5 Recl Photo-Play;
'WHAT EVERY WOMAN WANTS'
A most interesting Screen Drama where in it is proven that it is Love What Every Woman Wants and not sumptuous dress.
EXCELLENT PLOTS !
BEAUTIFUL ACTING ! !
GRAND SCENERIES ! ! !
WITH AN ALL-STAR CAST.
Prices :—Re. 1-8. 1, Ans. 8 and 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

NEAR CHARNI ROAD STATION
To-night ! at 9-30 p.m. ! ! To-night ! ! !
3rd Week, Still a huge Success
PATWARDHAN CIRCUS
and
Menagerie
Admitted by all to be the finest show of its kind.
Hundreds unable to gain admittance nightly.
Enormous success of our first change of programme.
Mr. Herambrao Patwardhan's
daring feats with his powerful
LION AND CHEETHAS
are greatly appreciated.
J. Carson's wonderful Motor Jump,
has become a household word in Bombay Don't forget to see Francs and his Mathematical
DOG BOBBY
Doing addition and substraction, an act defying all human intelligence.
Motor jump every Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday.
Special prices on Motor jump nights.
USUAL PRICES
Rs. 4, 3, 2 1 & ans. 8.
If you really wish to have an enjoyable evening, please pay a visit to our Circus
V.G. PATWARDHAN, R. V. PATWARDHAN
Proprietor Manager

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

The Excelsior

THREE FAREWELL CONCERTS
NEXT THURSDAY
April 21st at 9-30 p. m.
aCd SATURDAY
April 23rd at 9-30 p. m.
SUNDAY MATINEE
April 24th at 6 p m.
TWO GREAT ARTISTGS
LEO AND JAN.
CHERNIAVSKY
VIOLINIST, PIANIST.

1. Sonata for Violin and Piano No. 2 Grieg
2. Violin Concerto
3. Piano Solos
   (a.) Toccato.....Bach Buschi
   (b.) Gavotte.....Stevenhagan
   (c.) Military March....Schubert
4. Violin Solos
   (a.) Nocturne.....Chopin
   (b) Carnival Russe....Wieniavsky

PROGRAMME APRIL 23rd at 9-30 p. m.
1. Sonata for Piano and Violin..C. Franck
2. Violin Concerto.....Vieuxtemps
3. Piano Solos

SONATA APPASSIONATO BEETHOVEN
4. Violin Solos
   (a.) Romance.....Beethoven
   (b.) Polonaise.....Wieniavsky

PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

THE EXCELSIOR
COMMENCING SATURDAY, 23rd April.
Special Engagement
of the famous Italian Prima Donna
SIGNORINA
GONSALEZ
in excerpts from famous Grand Operas.
Plan at S. ROSE & Co. from Monday 18th.

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS present
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
CECIL B. De MILLE'S PRODUCTION
"Don't change your Husband"
(6 Reels—6000 feet)
The trifling things may change the whole current of married life In this case he liked onions, and his wife was sensitive,. Some might not blame her for preferring the polished traveler, but the advice.
"Don't change your Husband"
was followed in the end!
A Paramount-Artcraft Super-Production featuring the beautiful
GLORIA SWANSON
Onions, recommended as a staple article of diet, odoriferous but delightful to the palate, may disrupt a home—this much is proved in Cecil B. De Mille's Super-Production.
"Don't Change Your Husband"
It is a High-Class Society Drama of the Present Day Life that will make a lasting impression on your mind. No married lady should miss to see this charming photoplay.
A 2-Reel Comedy in the Programme.
Four shows Daily 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
West-End Cinema.
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present Tonight and This Week a Glorious Hindi Photo-drama.
"NARSINHA MAHETA"
The Celebrated Devotee of Shri Krishna.
Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road).

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45 p. m.
FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
GEO. T. BATTY
presents
The New Versatiles
A delightful Musical Cocktail of the choicest Ingredients, served up in an entire New and Novel Manner
"OUR GIRLS and Their Physique"
Series No. 2
POPULAR PRICES
BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

The Empress
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A SENSATIONAL EXPOSE OF THE MODERN MARRIAGE MART IN NEW YORK SOCIETY
BESSIE BARRISCALE
in the
"Notorious Mrs. Sands"

The Empire
To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"All the World's a Stage"
Adapted from the well-known novel
featuring
MDLLE. THEA
A Romantic Photoplay in 6 Reels. Absolutely the finest photo dramatic triumph of the year.

BOMBAY'S POPULAR RENDEZVOUS
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
Four Shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
TO-NIGHT
THE THIRD INSTALMENT
of the Brother's Million-dollar Serial
THE
Silent Avenger
a popular Story of LOVE and HONOUR, DANGER and DARING
featuring
The Screen-idol or the Millions
William Duncan
with beautiful, daring
EDITH JOHNSON
EXTRA SHOW TO-DAY & TO-MORROW at 3-30 p. m.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay,
LAMINGTON ROAD
TO-NIGHT
RUTH ROLAND
IN
RUTH
OF THE
ROCKIES
EPISODE 5
Double Crossed
EPISODE 6
The Eagles Nest
PATHE GAZETTE
LATEST
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
GET OUT & GET UNDER
A 2-REEL COMEDY SPECIAL
Time:—7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. Daily
Matinee:—on Bank Holidays and Saturday at: 5 p. m. and Sundays at: 3-30 and 5 p.m
Popular Prices
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, April 17.

Rain has fallen locally in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, South Hyderabad and Madras and Deccan and at a few stations in Orissa, Kashmir, Central Provinces, east Bombay, Deccan, southwest Madras and north Madras coast. The chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Gauhati 1 inch, Jalpaiguri 1½ inch, Balasore ½, Bellary ¼, Madras, Kodikanal¼, Masulipatam 1 inch. Temperature is high along the northwest frontier and in Punjab but low in Mysore, the Madras Deccan. A western disturbance is approaching the northwest frontier.

Forecast:—Decrease in the Peninsula.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 18th April, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and moderately clouded in the south-west of the division. The air is drier than usual. Both day and night temperatures are above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature is above the average, night temperature is higher than usual in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded at Jaipur and Karachi. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner and in defect at Jacobabad and Mount Abu. Day temperature is higher than usual in upper Sind and Rajputana; night temperature is above normal over the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Deesa and Surat and is nearly normal elsewhere. Day temperature is below normal at Surat, but above it at Bhavnagar-Para; night temperature is slightly above normal at Veraval, but below it at Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south of the division. Humidity is nearly normal except at Jubbulpore, where it is in defect. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is slightly above the average at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are slightly or moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.15in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Hyderabad and in defect at Belgaum and in the north-west of the division. Day temperature is lower than usual at Belgaum; night temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Colombo reports 1.56in. of rain and Hyderabad a light fall. Elsewhere weather has been dry. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the Peninsula and the south of the Central Provinces and a disturbance from the west has given light or moderate cloud in Baluchistan, lower Sind and the north and the south-west Punjab. Temperature is higher than usual in the Punjab and in the adjacent districts to the south of it.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are likely in the south Bombay Deccan and Malabar and a few duststorms are likely in the Punjab and Rajputana.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 17th April, 1921:—

Rain has fallen locally in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, south Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan and at a few stations in Orissa, Kashmir, the Central Provinces east, the Bombay Deccan, south-east Madras, and the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Gauhati one inch; Jalpaiguri one and a half; Balasore a half; Bellary a quarter; Madras, Kodaikanal and Masulipatam one.

Temperature is high along the North-West Frontier and in the Punjab, but low in Mysore and the Madras Deccan. A western disturbance is approaching the North-West Frontier.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, 18th APRIL, 1921.

	Temp in Shade		Humidity		Rainfall		
	Maximum of Past 24 hour	Minimum of Past 24 hours	8 hrs	Past 24 hours	Tot 1st November to date	Departure 1st November to date
Persian Gulf—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (4th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	.. 87	5·88	4 93	..	0 06	—3.95
Muskat	.. 94	179.2	84	..	0 17	—3.57
Do. (4th)	..					
Punjab—						
Multan	.. 103	481.6	75	..	0 17	—3.56
Rawalpindi	.. 102	376 0	38	..	0 06	—6 87
Lahore	.. 107	773 0	33	..	2 64	—3 66
Hissar	.. 103	471.2	17	..	0 01	—1 99
Ambala	.. 103	876 5	26	..	0.11	—1 82
Delhi	.. 105	270.0	18	..	3 73	
United Provinces—						
Agra	.. 108	881.0	20	..	1.47	—1.62
Mainpuri	.. 109	278 8	29	..	1 50	—0 38
Jhansi	.. 109	476.3	36	..	1.28	+1 03
Cawnpore	.. 104	474.8	32	..	3 36	+1 61
Allahabad	.. 108	075 1	34	..	2 51	—0 27
Sind and Rajputana						
Jacobabad	.. 105	977.3	84	..	2.04	—0 28
Karachi	.. 83	373 6	13	..	0	—1 16
Ajmer	.. 107	875 8	12	..	0	—1 31
Jaipur	.. 106	576.1	13	..	0 22	1 10
Kotha	.. 108	477.3	13	..	0 22	—1 20
Mount Abu	.. 88	473.6	59	..	0 41	—0 91
					0 66	
Gujarat, Kathiawar & Central India West—						
Bhuj	.. 103	475 2	70	..	0	—1 49
Jamwarka	.. 8·	372 0	29	..	0	—0 60
Veraval	.. 100	874.1	61	..	0	—0.64
Rajkot	.. 104	6·8 6	22	..	0	—0 40
Bhavnagar Para	.. 106	574 6	35	..	0	—0 53
Surat	.. 107	1 71 3	34	..	0	—0 63
Ahmedabad	.. 109	877 2	32	..	0 41	
Deesa	.. 104	072 1	3	..	0 07	—0 46
Neemuch	.. 105	372 3	14	..	0	—0 55
Indore	.. 105	673.5	28	..	0	—0 76
					0 08	
Central Provinces—						
Jubbulpore	.. 104	574.9	12	..	0 47	—0 53
Saugor	.. 106	277 8	29	..	1.27	—1 69
Hoshangabad	.. 106	175.8	12	..	0 89	—1 44
Khandwa	.. 109	672 8	26	..	0 40	—1 11
Akola	.. 109	6·8 1	16	..	0	—0 88
Amraoti	.. 107	1 72 3	37	..	0 48	—2 01
Nagpur	.. 106	672 8	45	..	0.10	—1 82
Chanda	.. 103	975 0	39	..	0 25	—2.52
Raipur	.. 103	776 4	9	..	0 39	+3.15
					0 08	
Konkan—						
Bombay	.. 90	276 9	63	..	2 20	—0 42
Ratnagiri	.. 99	384.3	81	..	0	—0 96
Mormugao	.. 91	978 6	76	0.02	0	—1 06
Karwar	.. 91	1 82 2	16	..	0.13	
Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—						
Malegaon	.. 105	781 6	36	..	0	—2.08
Ahmednagar	.. 100	879 9	55	..	0	—1 11
Poona	.. 101	980.5	64	..	0 27	—1 41
Sholapur	.. 101	280 8	59	0.01	0.28	—1 15
Bijapur	.. 95	881 0	55	0.02	0 13	—1 71
Belgaum	.. 99	972 0	26	1.56	0.02	—1 66
Aurangabad	.. 103	671 8	37	..	2 54	—0.17
Nizamabad (Indur).	.. 103	170 4	53	..	0 04	—1 65
Hyderabad	.. 99	474 8	78	..	0 50	—1 58
Malabar and Ceylon	.. 92	474.3	81	..	0.01	—2.05
Mangalore	.. 88	6·8 5	82	0.06	5 91	+2.22
Calicut	.. 90	778 2	93	0.68	12 78	+5 1
Cochin	.. 87	1·0 3	71	..	21.33	+8 51
Colombo	.. 87	276.6	63	..	36 20	+4 74
Madras (excluding Malabar) and Mysore—						
Masulipatam	.. 93	375 5	71	..	1 20	—5.34
Bellary	.. 103	176 5	63	..	0 10	—2.36
Cuddapah	.. 102	977 0	68	..	3·2	—2.02
Madras	.. 90	7·5 8	78	..	34.96	+15.92
Bangalore	.. 89	379 2	81	0.09	4 58	+0.18
Coimbatore	.. 93	071.4	68	..	18.12	+5 74
Trichinopoly	.. 99	1 81.7	72	..	29.57	+9 09
Negapatam	.. 89	7·9 8	85	0.29	37.90	+7.49

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

April 18.
S S Nuddea, Brooks, Rangoon.
S S Trevanian, Richards, Barry.
S S Chinkoa, D'Cruz, Calcutta.
S S Padua, Haynes, London.
The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S Nairobi, Omand, Alleppy.
S S Nirvana, Macdonald, Rangoon.
S S Taisho Maru Tanaka Calcutta
S S Brokfield Presant, Calcutta
S S Warina, Adams Busreh.
S S Rena Berg Calcutta.
The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer Pundit for Rangoon.
Steamer Helios for Bangkok
Steamer Karachi for Alleppy
Steamer Okara for Rangoon.
Steamer Garada for Calcutta.
Steamer Padua for Calcutta.
Steamer Kowcit for Persian Gulf
Steamer Laplata for Antwerp etc.
S S Muddea:—The B I S N Company' steamer Nuddea, 4956 tons, Captain H I Brooks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.
S S Trevanion:—The steamer Trevanion, 2789 tons, Captain E Richards, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry, with a cargo of coal.
S S Chinkoa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chinkoa, 3295 tons, Captain A. B. D'Cruz, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.
S S Padua:—The B I S N N Company's steamer Padua, 3678 tons Captain P E Haynes, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo and 10 passengers.
S S Nirvana:—The B I S N Company's steamer Nirvana, 3768 tons, Captain C D Macdonald, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.
S S Brickfield:—The W and A. Graham Company's steamer Brockfield 3080 tons, Captain G T Presant, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.
S S Warina:—The B I S N Company's steamer Warina, 1874 tons, Captain J F Adams, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo.
S S Rena:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Rena, 2885 tons, Captain H Berg, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.
The O. S. K. steamer 'Malay Maru' left Singapore on the 15th instant for Bombay direct and is due here on the 27th instant.
The O. S. K. steamer "Kasado Maru" left Singapore on the 16th instant for Bombay via Colombo.

EXPORT.

April 18.
S S Herman Maru for Yokohama:—350 cwts. cotton, Ralli Brothers.
S S Herman Maru for Kobe:—175 cwt cotton, Ralli Brothers.
S S Herman Maru for Kobe:—350 cwts. cotton Stramji Hemraj and Co.
S S Ischia for Genoa:—750 tons manganese ore, K M Nattoo.
S S Mashobra for London:—31½ cwts. gum Kallam. M. Oomersey, 31½ cwt gum kadava, Rattanji Jivandas and Co.; 53 cwt. khismiss, K Boodha and Co.; 235 cwt khismiss V Vishnoo; 3 cwt. Indian Provision, Haranarian Gopinath; 202½ cwt. groundnut cake, Kulkarni Lele and Co;
S S Mashobra for Hamberg:—192 cwt. cotton raw, K M Nathoo.
S S Mashobra for Antwerp:—1176 cwt cotton, Ralli Bros.
S S Mashobra for London:—12 cwt. cotton, R. Pallanjee.
S S Bolten Abbey for Hamberg:—10½ cwt. Indian hemp, M. Gourishankar.
S S Bolten Abbey for Copenhagen:—1050 cwt. cotton fly, Gokuldas Virji and Co.; 350 cotton waste, Gokuldas Virji and Co.
S S Bolten Abbey for Antwerp:—133½ cwt. cotton fly, Chimanlal Chantoolal and Co.
S S Bolten Abbey for Hamberg:—1092 cwt. myrabollam, A Durst.
S S Bolten Abbey for Antwerp:—550 cwt. myrabollam, Kalyandas Bros.; 1000 tons, manganese ore, King King and Co.
S S Bolten Abbey for Copenhagen:—300 cwt poppy seed, A Durst.
S S Bolten Abbey for Hamberg:—199½ cwt. groundnut, K Valubhdas.
S S Siam Maru for Kobe:—311½ cwt cotton, raw, Tdoa Menko Kaisha.
S S Siam Maru for Yokhaichi:—1050 cwt. cotton raw, Toya Menka Kaisha.
S S Siam Maru for Kobe:—350 cwt. cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 14 cwt. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 3500 cwt. cotton raw Toyo Menka Kaisha.
S S Heinan Maru for Kobe:—2800 cwt. cotton, Osaka Menk Gaisha; 1075 cwt. cotton, Osaka Menk Kaisha.
S S Liverpool Maru for Kobe:—136½ cwt. cotton, Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
S S Bombay Maru for Shanghai:—1750 cwt. cotton, J. Surupchand and Co.
S S Liverpool Maru for Yokaishi:507½ cwt. cotton, Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
S S Liverpool Maru for Osaka:—350 cwt. cotton, Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Bombay Maru for Yokohama:—3 3/4 cwt. ivory, A and J. Laljee and Co.
S S Bolten Abbey for Hamberg:—192½ cwt. cotton K H Kavani and Co.
S S Bolten Abbey for Hamberg:—962½ cwt. cotton, K H Kavani and Co.; 191 1/4 cwt. cotton ny, B. Mayor and Co.
S S City of Karachi for Liverpool:—60 cwt Indian wool, Jevan Govind; 231 cwt. Indian wool, Haji Noormahomed Haji Essa; 342 cwt goat hair, Haji Noormahmad and Haji Essa; 96 cwt. goat hair M. Sheriff and Co. 60 cwt. wool raw, M. Sheriff and Co.: 225 cwt. wool raw David Sassoon and Co: 200 whismiss, David Sassoon and Co.: 60 cwt. wool raw, V. Oomersey.
S S Mashobra for London:—101 cwt. hemp Gourishankar; 60 lbs. woollen rags, Cox's Shipping Agency; 100 lbs. woolen rags, Cox's Shipping Agency, 60 lbs woolen rags, Coj's Shipping Agency; 533 cwt. myrabollams, C. Stangl and Co.
S S Mashobra for Antwerp:—235 cwt. Spinner and Co.

IMPORT.

April 18.
S S Mashobra from Karachi, Agents B I S N Co.:—34 cases naptuline, 240 bags rice, 1520 bags sugar, 199 bags bajree, 353 bdles hoop iron, 748 bales cotton.
S S Pundit from Java via Karachi, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.:—95 drums arrack, 17877 bags sugar 14 cases quinine.
S S Sultania from Persian Gulf Ports, Agents, Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Company.:—5496 baskets wet dates, 2 boxes specie, 80 bdles specie, 213 bags almond, 4 bdles skin, 662 bags tobacco, 36 bags attari, 2 cases attari
S S Ischia from Genoa, Agents Marthima Italiana:—350 casks flooring tiles, 2430 packets flooring tiles, 744 pieces marble tiles, 200 cases vermouth; 225 cases marbles, 155 cases brass disc 53 cases brass sheets, 171 barrels, police, 20 cases wine, 550 bags sulphur, 500 bags almond, 35 bags gum Arabic, 12 bags gum Myrrah.

Mr. Amolakram Sethi, of Messrs. Moolchand Kanshi Ram Sethi and Co. of Rawalpindi sent a telegram to Low Reading, on his arrival in Bombay offering him his cordial welcome and adding that there can be no peace in country until and unless Khilafat question is settled, Punjab wrongs redressed, repressive laws removed, political prisoners released and council elections newly done.

CHANDUR TALUQ CONFERENCE.

ACCEPTS CONGRESS CREED OF N. C. O.

(From our Correspondent)
AMRAOTI, April 11.

The second session of the Chandur Taluq Conference, Amraoti district commenced on the 9th at 4-30 p.m. in the great pandal at Tallagaon under the presidentship of Dr. Munjee of Nagpur. On the platform were seen Dr. Paranjpye, Mr. Narayanrao Vardva, Dr. Hedgewar Daji, Shastri Anandrao, Tekade the poet of Nagpur, Mr. G. Despande, Moharir of Amraoti, and other distinguished guests from the district. The chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Bhaoo Shastri made a welcoming address after which Dr. Munjee was voted to the chair amidst great and long continued acclamations.

DR. MUNJEE'S SPEECH.

He reviewed the whole present situation with great mastery and explained to the audience the great problems before the nation. The sitting began the next day at 8-30 in the morning. To-day the conference passed the resolutions accepting the Congress Non-Co-operation resolution. It also passed resolutions congratulating the Patil and Patwaris on their passing the resolution declaring that they were not Government servants and the political sufferers Dr. Cholkar, Mahatma Bhagwandin V'r, Messrs. Wamanrao Joshi and others on their courage. Mr. Madhaw Raoji conducted the proceedings in the absence of Dr. Munjee who had to attend the meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee of Nagpur at Shindi.

The conference was largely attended and the proceedings terminated amidst shouts of "Vande Mataram" "Tilak Maharaj ki jai." and Mahatma Gandhi ki jay".

O. & R. RAILWAY STRIKE.

DEMANDS OF THE MEN.

(From a Correspondent.)
LUCKNOW, April 15.

The O. and R. Railway strike involving about ten thousand men under the organisation of Mr. Miler has been going on for over two months. Redress of grievances, increase of wages considering the present economic stress, recognition of the Union of Cooperative lines are desired by the strikers, who are firm in their resolve, peaceful even under provocation and bearing the present economic distress with patience. The strikers made all possible attempt to bring about an honorable settlement, but in vain. The railway authorities are unsympathetic and obdurate and are trying to crush the spirit of unionism among labour by withholding payment of wages in certain cases. The strike is purely economic and non-political and non-violent. Justice from H. E. the Viceroy is solicited.

SOCIETY SURPRISE.

LORD MILNER'S WEDDING SECRET.

Lord Milner, formerly Secretary of State for the Colonies, was married to Lady Violet Georgina Cecil, widow of Lord Edward Cecil and daughter of the late Admiral Maxse, of Dunley Hall, Dorking.

Lady Cecil's home is at Great Wigsell, near the delightful old-world village of Bodiam, in Sussex.

The wedding comes as a surprise even to some of the closest friends of the bride and bridegroom; indeed, most of them had not heard even of the engagement.

It is interesting to recall that the bride was the original of "Puss In Boots," the lovely fair child with crinkly hair like a halo in one of Millais' most popular paintings.

Her son fell early in the war fighting in his father's old regiment, the Grenadiers.

Her only daughter, Miss Helen Cecil, was married on February 8 to Captain the Hon Alexander Hardinge, only son of Lord Hardinge, of Penhurst, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. The King and Queen, Princess Mary, and the Duke of York were present.

Lord Milner is 66 years of age.

A WONDERFUL CURE FOR
HYDROCELE AND AK-SHIRA
It effects an appreciable relief in a fortnight and complete cure in a month. Rewards claimed on cure. Write with a half anna stamp to.—
KABIRAJ K. K. SEN GUPTA,
10, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta, B.

ASTHMA
OF 24 YEARS FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.
Hyderabad, Deccan.
To Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.
5, Benares City.
Dear Sirs.
Your wonderful specific for Asthma was bought from you by the request of JUSTICE Aziz Mirza, HIGH COURT JUDGE of H. H. the Nizam's Government. The Medicine was applied to the Justice's son and he was glad that no more relapse has been seen up to this time. Justice Aziz Mirza wants me to write to you about this. You may make use of this letter to make the public know that your medicine for Asthma works like CHARMS to the patients.
Yours faithfully,
KALI CH. CHATTERJI, F.R.A.S., F.R.H.S., F.R.C.F. (LONDON)
Dy. MAGISTRATE, Hyderabad (Deccan).
NOTE—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected. This is the best time for taking the specific. 5.

FANCY FITTINGS

and Sanitary Ware of every description.
We instal bath tube, wash-basins and drainage at competitive rates. Estimates Free.
10, Churea Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
CLUBWALLA & CO.

Every Satisfaction Cooking guaranteed
Booklet free on request
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
Near Cinema
GIRGAUM

MARBLE BUST OF LOK. TILAK
The Marble bust of Lok. ordereded by him and purchased by his Sons is now to be seen at his Gayakwad Wada, Poona.

His son writes:—
TO THE EMINENT SCULPTOR MR. Wagh.
Dear Sir,
The marble bust of my revered father the late Lok: Bal Gangadhar Tilak, which you made for us with such arduous labour has really been a complete success, and I liked it extremely. Other members of our family highly appreciated your work and we all pray to the Almighty for your prosperity. With kind regards.
Poona City, 11-2-1921. Sincerely Yours,
(Sd.) Shridhar Balwant Tilak.
Similar busts and statues of Lok and other eminent persons will be available at the Premier sculpture studio, Girgaum Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
(Registered) December 1911)
HEAD OFFICE—The Central Bank Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
LOCAL BRANCHES—(1) Mandvi, (2) Zaveri Bazar (3) Dalal street.
BRANCHES—Amritsar, Calcutta, Jharia, Karachi, Lahore and Lyallpur.
LONDON AGENTS—The London Joint City and Midland Bank Ltd.
NEW YORK AGENTS—The Equitable Trust Company of New York.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	Rs.	1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	"	1,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	49,99,000
RESERVE FUND	"	20 00,000
DEPOSITS (31-12 20)	"	10,93,81,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500- from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS—for Rs. 5,000- and over are received for 12 months at 6 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
PURCHASE AND SALE of securities at best rates available effected without commission.
Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA.
Managing Director.

COMMERCIAL

TABLE QUOTATIONS

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 15th April, 1921

Wheat's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		14.000
" Exports to Great Britain		5 000
" to Continent		4 000
Corn at New York	May	12.11
	July	12 65
Potatoes at New York	Oct.	13 14
Spot Cotton at New York		12.30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		11 25
Futures at New Orleans May.		11 76
" " July		12 22
Rio Nic Coffee (Jan. 7 quality)		6 1/16
Demand Bills		3 91 62
Silver Commercial Fine U. S. Mnd		99 1/2
" " Foreign		59

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 15th April, 1921

Wheat's Receipts at all U. S Ports	107 000
" Exports to Great Britain	31 000
" " to France and Continent	46.000
" " to Japan	3.000
Stock of Cotton at U S Ports	1416.000
" " at Interior Ports	1540.000

London, 16th April, 1921.

Linseed Calcutta April-May-June,	
" " " Sellers	£17
Shippers asking higher	
Buyers Little Doing	

EXCHANGE.

London, 16th April, 1921.

On London in Paris	£55 12
" Italy	£34 10
" Germany	£245 50

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 69
Christiania	24 60
Amsterdam	11 3/4 1/4
Switzerland	22 7/
Belgium	63 38
Athens	56 35

New York, 16th April, 1921

Demand Bills	392 50

MONEY MARKET.

London, 18th April, 1921

Bankers 3%	65 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	34 1/2
" 2 Months hence	34 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver :—	
Near Quoting Uncertain	
Minimum, Bank of England Rate 7%	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 1/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Interest day to day loans	5 1/4
" 7 day Market loans	5 1/2

Since 15th April, 1920.

METALS.

London, 16th April, 1921

English best Selected Copper	£69
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£69 1/16
Copper Exchange	£116
Rolled Metal	£10
Hard Spelter	£20 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£27
Tin Block	£158

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris	Francs 55 12

WAR LOANS.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£70 3/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£76 3/4
War Loans 5% 1929/47	£87 3/8
Consols 2 1/2%	£48 1/2
Exchequer Bonds 3 1/2%	£35 1/2
Indian Stock—3 1/2% Sterling Loans	£55 1/4
Government Securities 3%	£47 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June	11
Plantation First Latex Crepe March	11 1/2
Tone :—Firm.—Sellers reserved	

SEEDS.

London, 16th April, 1921

LINSEED, Feroospore Real Bold April-May, Quoted	£15 3/4
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-April,	
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May, Nominal	£13 3/4
TONE OF RAPESEED :—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May, Advance asked—	£17 1/2
TONE OF LINSEED :—	
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata)	
April-May, Sellers	£14
May-June Paid Firmer	£13 7/8
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) April-May, Neglected.	£9
TORIA RAPESEED:—April-May, Sellers	£16 3/4

WHEAT.

London, 16th April, 1921

ROSARIO SANTA FE—62½ lbs. Afloat	£76,6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs Cargo April-May, Sellers	£89/6
AUSTRALIAN F A Q Grades A. 73/6	£78 6
KARACHI BARLEY Grades B.	£66,6
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs C I F. Afloat	£76/6
Argentine Plate	£78 9
Wheat Afloat to U K	£2 345.000 Qrs.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£13
Hongkong "	£95
National "	£35 1/2

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 16th April, 1921

Fine White Java C & F. Calcutta June, Sellers	31/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July, Sellers	32
Fine White Java C & F Karachi June-July, Sellers	32/3

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, Saturday, 16th April, 1921

Total in Sight	8,648,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	318,000
East Indian	165,000
American	4 338,000
Other	350,000
Total Sales	24,000
East Indian Sales	1,.00
Total Speculation	
" Export	
East Indian Export	
" " Stock	80.000
" " Forwarded	1,000
" " Actual Export	
" " Imports	1,000
" " Speculation	100
American Afloat	93,000
East Indian Afloat	5,000
Total Afloat	165,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON MARKET REPORT.

(Fpom our Correspondent)

Bombay, April 18

The Marwari bazar opened this morning for fully good M. G. Broach May at Rs. 267 and July-August at Rs. 287. It gradually went up to Rs. 271 and 295 at 3 p.m., and finally closed at Rs. 270 and Rs. 293½ respectively. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 272 and Rs. 294 and closed at Rs. 272 and Rs. 294.

On Friday our market for ready cotton was steady wth a fairly good demand for high class Oomras and Broach and about 4000 bales are reported to have been sold. For forward contracts there is steadier feeling and the difference between May and July is widening.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, 18th April, 1921.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/3 5/8
Bank Demand	1/3 11/16
Doc Acceptance 3m/s	1/4 1/4
Fcs Demand	341 1/2
American Dollars	395 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	201
Shanghai	266 1/2
Japan	189 1/2
Singapore	179 1/2

Market :—Steady

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

18th April, 1921

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	84	0	0
Do.	1	86	0	0
Do.	1¼	86	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	85	0	0
Do.	1¾	87	0	0
Do.	2	87	0	0

COPPER RATES

18th April, 1921

Copper	3/4	84	0	0
Do.	1/	90	0	0
Do.	1¼	99	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	99	0	0
Do.	1¾	99	0	0
Do.	2/	94	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars				
Panch teka Joint		26	0	0
Copper English Bars		55	0	0
Brass-Bars		36	0	0
Lead		62	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazaar Rates.

18th April, 1921. Bazaar Terms 6 p. m.

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	64	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	64	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	66	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	8	12	0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	8	12	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	10	8	0
Teelseed, White 83-15	75	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	66	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	65	0	0
Teelseed, Black	58	0	0
Poppyseed White	11	12	0
Groundnuts	57	0	0
Mowraseed	7	0	0
Barley	48	0	0
Castorseed	42	0	0
Vrar Cotton Seed	37	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	2	7	6
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sept.			
Wheat Oct.-Nov.			
Linseed May	14	4	0
Linseed, Sept.			
Linseed Dec.			
Rapeseed April-May			
Rapeseed June-July			
Teelseed Gajar 83-15 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sept.			
Wheat Oct. Nov.			
Linseed Sept.			
Linseed Dec			

Chittagong observed complete hartal on the 13th. The people kept fast. A grand public procession paraded the town. A huge gathering in the evening attended by all classes of people was held. The Khilafat and Congress workers delivered speeches.

THE MOOLAJI'S CASE.

APPEAL AGAINST JUSTICE MARTEN'S JUDGMENT.

Sirdar Sayedna Taher Saifudin Saheb, the Moolaji Saheb of the Dawoodi Bohra community, has filed an appeal against the judgment and decree made in the suit Moolaji vs. The Advocate-General by the Hon. Mr. Justice Marten on the 19th day of March, 1921. The following amongst other are the grounds :—

1. That the learned Judge ought to have held that this suit should not have been brought.

2. That the learned Judge ought to have held that it was not for the interest of the alleged charities that this suit ought to have been brought, but on the contrary it would be injurious to the alleged charities to grant the prayers of the plaint or to pass any decree in the said suit other than dismissing it with costs.

3. That the learned Judge ought to have held that the Advocate-General had been deceived by the promoters of the suit by false information and suppression of the real facts into bringing this suit and that he did so in ignorance of the position of the 3rd defendant of the religion of the Dawoodi Bohras and the real facts of the case.

4. That the learned Judge ought to have found that the real reason of the promoters in putting the Advocate-General into motion was not a belief that there was anything wrong in the management of the mosque, tomb and gulla funds mentioned in the plaint for in fact there was nothing wrong as found by the learned Judge.

5. That the learned Judge ought to have found that the real reason of the promoters in putting the Advocate-General into motion was revenge and spite and a desire on the part of the promoters to annoy and harass the 3rd defendant by assailing his position as the de jure manager of the mosque, tomb and gulla funds and bring him into disrepute by charges of breaches of trust which it was said would be found on inspection of the books of account to be many and with tampering with books of account all of which charges were unfounded.

6. That the learned Judge was wrong in passing any declaratory decree that the 3rd defendant was in the eye of the law a trustee of the mosque, tomb and gulla funds accountable like an ordinary trustee.

7. That the learned Judge ought to have held that no such declaration ought to be made having regard to the peculiar position the 3rd defendant occupies as Dai-ul-Mutlak and the religion of the Dawoodi Bohras.

8. That the learned Judge ought to have held that the Dawoodi Bohra religion is what the defendant's witnesses deposed to and what is evidenced by the Meshak and the religious texts and authority of the Dawoodi Borahs and that the said religion precluded the idea of the 3rd defendant as Dai-ul-Mutlak being accountable to any one except the Imam in Seclusion.

9. That the learned Judge was wrong in allowing any evidence or cross-examination on such portions of the said religion as were not in issue in this suit, e.g., the right of the 3rd defendant to the private property of the Dawoodi Bohras and his right to interfere with trusts created for particular objects by the Settlers.

10 That the learned Judge ought to have held that whether the portions of the religion which were not in issue in this suit would be held to be enforceable in a Court of Law or not they were not material for the determination of the issue as to the 3rd defendant's position with regard to the mosque, tomb and gulla funds.

11. That the learned Judge ignored the fact that the Meshak is founded on the religious belief of the Dawoodi Bohras that the religion of Islam exists since the beginning of the world and that it involved the surrender to God of everything in return for salvation. That this belief is inculcated by the Koran itself and the religious texts of authority of the Dawoodi Bohras.

12. That the learned Judge ought to have held that the religion of the Dawoodi Bohras is that the commands and orders of the Dai-ul-Mutlak are the commands and orders of the Imam and the commands and orders of the Imam are those of the Prophet and those of the Prophet are the commands and orders of God, and that such religious belief precludes the idea of Dai-ul-Mutlak being accountable to any one except the Imam in Seclusion.

13. That the learned Judge, although it was and is admitted that the mosque is a religious trust was wrong in holding that the Dai-ul-Mutlak is a trustee thereof in the ordinary sense.

14. That the learned Judge was wrong in passing a declaratory decree to that effect. No consequential relief following. No cause of action alleged in the plaint and no evidence whatever of any wrongful dealing with the mosque.

15. That the learned Judge was wrong in holding that the tomb was a religious trust and even if it was in passing a declaratory decree to that effect no consequential relief following, no cause of action alleged in the plaint and no evidence whatever of any wrongful dealing with the tomb. In any case it ought to have been held that the 3rd defendant as Dai-ul-Mutlak was not a trustee in the ordinary sense.

16. That the learned Judge was wrong in holding that the suit gulla funds were a charitable trust. He ought to have held that the gulla funds were funds which the 3rd defendant as Dai-ul-Mutlak could spend on objects charitable or not charitable at his discretion.

17. That the learned Judge was wrong in ignoring the evidence of the witnesses who were donors to the said gulla funds to the effect that their intention was in giving the moneys that they should be at the disposal of the 3rd defendant as aforesaid.

18. That the learned Judge ought to have held that the gulla funds had been spent on objects which were not charitable and could in future be spent on objects not charitable and that the mere fact that the Dai-ul-Mutlak spent the funds usually on what the Court would deem charitable objects did not make the funds charitable.

19. That the learned Judge wrongly held that some of the objects on which the gulla funds had been spent were charitable objects, e.g., Oorus feasts Fatevah ceremonies unaccompanied by the giving of alms to the poors, the defence of individual Bohras charged with rioting, etc.

20 That the learned Judge was wrong in expressing any opinion on the charities of the Dawut funds and property which compromised the whole of the property in charge of the Dai-ul-Mutlak as such and which is used and can be used for any purpose that the Dai-ul-Mutlak directs.

21. That the learned Judge ought to have held that there was no issue in this suit as to the character of the Dawut funds.

22. That the learned Judge rejected evidence as to the character of the Dawut funds and was wrong in doing so especially if he intended to express an opinion on the character of the Dawut.

23. That the learned Judge wrongly rejected evidence as to several other gullas.

24. That the learned Judge ought to have held that the suit gulla was not a distinct and separate property for special purposes, but was part of the Dawut and held by the Dai-ul-Mutlak as such.

25. That the learned Judge decree declaring the Dai-ul-Mutlak an ordinary trustee violates one of the cardinal tenets of the Dawoodi Bohra religion which holds that the Dai-ul-Mutlak holds the properties aforesaid as representative of the Imam in Seclusion and as representative of God himself and that no one except the Dai-ul-Mutlak can by any possibility be the manager of the mosque, tomb and gulla funds.

26. That the learned Judge was wrong in holding that Seth Chandabhoy was a Saint and had been a Saint from the time of his death.

27. That the learned Judge ought to have held that no one could be a Saint in the Dawoodi Bohra community who the Dai-ul-Mutlak said was not a Saint.

28. That the learned Judge ought to have held that the wishes of the community with reference to this suit ought to be regarded, the community being practically unanimous against this suit. The learned Judge was wrong in rejecting evidence tendered and proposed to be given to prove that fact and that the promoters of this suit and the Advocate-General were well aware of it when this suit was filed.

29. That the learned Judge did not give sufficient weight to the fact that the Advocate-General prior to this suit was offered full inspection of the account and every explanation he required and that the only reason why such inspection was not given prior to suit was that that Advocate-General required that inspection should be taken by his Solicitors who were in fact the promoters' Solicitors.

30 That the learned Judge should have held that if the accounts produced and translated in this suit or the abstract thereof in English preferred by Mr. Merwanji had been before the Advocate-General this suit would not have been filed.

31. That the learned Judge ought to have stopped the case at the close of the plaintiff's case if not before as soon as it appeared that there was nothing wrong with the managed of the mosque, tomb or gulla funds.

32. That the plaintiff having entirely failed on his allegation that the 3rd defendant was not the Dai-ul-Mutlak which was persisted in until the end and having entirely failed in his charges of breaches of trust which it was alleged would be found on inspection of the books and in his charge of the defendants tampering with the books of account and at the most succeeded only on technical ground to some extent the causes of action alleged in the plaint having failed, ought not to have been given any costs at all and the Order directing the 3rd defendant to pay 5th of such costs was wrong.

33. That the learned Judge ought to have made the plaintiff pay his own costs and also the costs of the defendants incurred in their defence of the charges on which the plaintiff entirely failed.

STRAYING CATTLE NUISANCE.

EUROPEAN KILLS A COW AT ANDHERI.

These days we hear a little too much, in fact "ad nauseam," of the pious patriarchal admonition about constitutional means for redressing wrongs, but when a long and brain racking course of moral persuasion often in the name of the Creator himself proves of no avail and then physical force is resorted to, who is to blame?

A case in point came up the other day for decision before the First Class Resident Magistrate, Mr. Deo at Bandra when Mr. Hans Blascheck, of the well-known firm of Blascheck and Co., was prosecuted by the Bandra Police for killing a cow while grazing in the accused's garden on the night of 24th December last.

His Worship in the course of his judgment observed that it was true that stray cattle had caused damage to the accused. He could not trace the owners nor did the Police take any action in the matter of his complaints. However, the accused had taken the law in his own hands and shot the poor animal dead. This he should not have done and he had no right to do it on any account. The Court, therefore, convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 30 being the value estimated by the Punchas of the dead animal, out of which Rs. 20 was to go to the complainant, Joseph Manvel Fernandes of Vile Parla as compensation.

NATIONAL COLLEGE.

SCHOOL OF POLITICS, HISTORY, AND ECONOMICS.

We are asked to state that arrangements have been made to establish Schools of Politics, History and Economics in connection with the National College, Bombay. If absolutely necessary a few alterations may be made, otherwise the course of studies for these schools will be as follows:

SCHOOL OF POLITICS.

1. Political Science.
2 and 3. Modern Political Philosophy with special reference to any two standard authors.
4. Ancients and Mediæval political theories with special reference to Plato and Aristotle.
5. Modern Constitutions and Modern Administration of India.
6 Science of Government or Dandavini of the Hindus and Ancient Indian History.
7. Principles of Economics.
8. Outlines of the History of Europe.
9. Physical Geography (in its bearing on political and economic life).
10. Social Institutions and Elements of Social Psychology or Elements of International law.

SCHOOL OF HISTORY.

1. Complete History of India.
2. History of Greece to the death of Alexander the Great and History of Republican Rome.
3. History of Islamic Empires in Asia and Europe.
4. History of China and Japan.
5. Any one period of Indian History
(a) Ancient India.
(b) Moslem rule in India including Maratha and Sikh history.
(c) Europeans in India and British rule with corresponding English History.
6. History of Europe (800 A.D. to 1920 A.D.)
7. Elements of Politics and Modern Administration of India.
8. Principles of Economics.
9. Elements of International Law.
10. Modern political currents (constitutional, colonial and racial.).

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS.

1 and 2. Advanced theory of Economics and history of Economic thought.
3. Economic History of India from the 18th century up to date.
4. Public Finance.
5. Socialism and Trade Unionism or Statistics.
6. Any one of the following :—
(a) Cooperation and rural economics.
(b) Indian Currency, Exchange and Banking.
(c) International trade and commercial policy.
(d) Railways and Waterways, Famines, Irrigation, and Land Revenue Systems in their bearing on the development of the economic life of the people.
7. Elements of Politics, and Modern Administration of India.
8. Outlines of the history of Europe.
9. Physical Geography (in its bearing on political and economic life).
10. Social Institutions (family, caste etc.) and organisation of a trade or Industry, rural or urban.

A large meeting of the Railway employees was held on Saturday, the 9th instant, at the Jetalsar Station Dharmashala Hall under the presidentship of Mr. Devchand Utamchand Parekh, Bar-at-Law, for the purpose of forming an association of the Gondal Junagad Jamnagar Railways employees. Several resolutions were passed The officer of the Association will be at Rajkot.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE AT MEERUT.

SWARAJYA—CHIEF AIM.

The All-India Khilafat Conference held its sittings at Meerut from 7th to 9th instant and came to a successful termination. The special feature of the conference was the large and representative gathering of Ulemas.

Maulana Suleman Nadvi's illuminating oral address covered the various aspects of the Khilafat and Swaraj question and was very instructive. Out of the several speakers Maulana Shakir Ahmed, Maulana Majid and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad received the greatest ovation. Maulana Fakher and Maulana Hamid Ahmed of Allahabad who have been recently released from prison received a most enthusiastic reception on their arrival in the pandal. They appeared to be as staunch as ever in sacrificing their all in the Khilafat and country's cause and by their courageous example and brave demeanour made the way easier for all those who are marking time to march in the foot steps of all those who have already gone to prison in defence of their Faith and country's cause.

On the special invitation of the Conference and Maulana Abdul Majid, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu paid a flying visit to Meerut and enhanced the interest of the Khilafat Conference by her presence and eloquent speeches and sound advice. In the holy person of Swami Shankaracharya the Conference had another pillar of Hindu-Muslim Unity and most candid and sincere exponent and supporter of the Khilafat cause and the harbinger of friendly relations between the two communities. Swamiji's dissecting process of the British rule which has developed the theary of divide and rule to a fine art was a most refreshing thing. In the solidarity of Hindu-Muslim relations very little is left to be achieved when Maulanas and Swamijis vie with each other in blessing the Swaraj and Khilafat cause. Nawab Ismail Khan's address as Chairman of the Reception Committee and Maulana Majid's oration on the Swaraj resolution presented in a nutshell the solution of all our troubles by declaring that freedom of Constantinople depended on the freedom of Delhi and that the freedom of Turkey, Arabia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Egypt, depended on the freedom of India.

Maulana Shaukat Ali as President of the Provincial Khilafat Conference, gave a finishing touch to the proceedings by declaring that Hindus and Mohamedans both were no longer prepared to go on making enemies of other nationalities and their neighbours by fighting the battles of Englishmen and British Empire and that in future the choice should rest with the Indian people to determine who was friend or enemy to their country and that in future wars of imperialistic aggression under the garb of protecting India, the British shall have to rely on British soldiers alone to gratify their world-devouring greed and appetite.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Conference passed resolutions of condolence on the sudden and tragic death of Mr. Jan Mohamed Junejo Bar-at-Law, the Chief of Muhajir Delegation and Shahid Talaat Pasha conveying sympathy to the families of the deceased.

It also condemned the recent Greek aggression holding Great Britain and Allies responsible for championing the Greek cause, expressed resentment and dissatisfaction at the refusal of Khilafat demands by the Premier of England and exhorted the people to continue the non-co-operation movement with greater vigour and just vindication until the Khilafat and the Punjab wrong were righted and Swaraj attained. The firm of Ralli Bros. was to be completely boycotted. The desecration of Naiaf-i-Ashraff by British Soldiers was bitterly resented and declaration made that the Muslim apprehensions will not be allayed until and unless the matter was thoroughly sifted and enquired into on the spot by the chosen representatives of the Indian people.

The Conference declared that one Crore men should be enlisted as members to the Khilafat cause by December next paying 4 annas a year for membership and exhorting all the Khilafat Committees and workers. to take up the work of enlistment forthwith. It also declared the attainment of Swaraj as one of its primary objects and called upon the Muslim Community to participate wholeheartedly in the Congress organization with a view to secure adequate representation in election to the National Assembly.

It expressed condemnation of the attitude of Government in refusing permission to a Deputation of Indian Muslims to proceed to Afghanistan to investigate the conditions of Muhajirs and in detaining the members of Muhajir Deputation to return to their adopted country.

It expressed sympathy with the tenantry of Rai Breilly, Faizabad, Sultanpur and Partabgarh in their troubles and exhorted them to bravely and peacefully face the repression directed against them.

It condemned the firing incidents at Rai Breily holding the authorities at Rai Breilly to be responsible for shedding innocent blood and declaring the Government of U. P. responsible for a wanton disregard of not even punishing officers who were distinctly responsible for the injury.

It condemned the action of North-West Provinces Government for incarcerating Mr. Mohamed Jan Sahib, Bar-at-law Malik Khunda Baksh, Vakil and Hakeem Abdur Rahim Sahib Khilafat workers of Basnu District, while expressing sympathy with them and congratulating them on their brave and bold attitude and self-sacrificing spirit.

The Conference condemned the Local Governments of the U. P. Behar, C. P. and other Governments for shamelessly suppressing the right of free speech and holding meetings by making use of Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. to purposes for which it was never intended or contemplated by the legislature and thereby making a complete mockery of even what was left of British Justice. In this connection the Conference advised the Khilafat and Swaraj workers to go on doing their work with patience and fortitude by divising other available methods of carrying the message of the Congress and the Khilafat Conference to the people and never to flinch from performing their duty enjoined by Islam and Country. It condemned the attitude of the members of the Legislative Assembly, and the Council of State in allowing unbridled license to the repressive policy of the Government and therefore they could not claim to assume the right of being regarded as representatives of the people in any sense of the term.

The Conference expressing grief and regret of the tragic incident of Nankana conveyed sympathy to the families of the people killed, and extolled their religious zeal of having died nobly for their sacred cause and prayed that their Sikh brothers will soon be in a position to amicably settle their family quarrel and thereafter be free to devote time and energy in the service of their Motherland.

The Conference also passed new rules and regulations of the Central Khilafat Committee which contain the attainment of Swaraj as one of their chief aims and objects.

Messrs. Babu Ram, and Raj Bahadur of Etah and Mr. Shanti Saroop of Farukhabad were amongst the prominent Hindu gentlemen who attended and assisted in the deliberations and proceedings of the conference. Hakeem Ajmal Khan Sahib, Dr. Kitchlew, Maulana Mohamed Ali and many others from different Provinces had come to attend the Conference.

COLLECTION.

The Provincial Committee of Agra presented a sum of Rs. 8,225, to Maulana Shaukat Ali towards the Khilafat Fund. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 1,000 was collected through sale of Khilafat Receipts in Nauchandi by Khilafat workers and students of National Muslim University of Aligarh accompanied by Ali brothers. Mr. Bud Parakash, a nationalist worker of Meerut gave a dinner-party at his quarters in Nauchandi in honour of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Ali Brothers and other assembled leaders and friends.

AN "OBJECTIONABLE" MESSAGE.

COMPLETE HARTAL AT KARACHI.

The following is a copy of the telegram (dated April 9) which had been sent by Swami Govindanand to the Karachi Telegraph Office for publication in our paper. It was held to be "objectionable" and withheld from transmission :—

"Perfect Hartal observed on sixth. District Magistrate distributed notices, posters, prohibiting processions, songs, street lectures crowd gatherings from 4th to 10th alleging public and private property had been damaged during 21st March *Hartal*. Machine guns paraded town. Yet there was Complete Hartal. Alleged damage to property on 21st was caused by Police agents whom National volunteers caught and handed over to Police who refused to take down their names even. The Magistrate alleged force, intimidation were employed during March *Hartal*. Peaceful *Hartal* on sixth disproves the Magistrate's allegation. Volunteers kept perfect peace though mounted armed Police in large numbers paraded the town. In evening a overcrowded meeting held Idgah Swami Govindanand presiding. Strong armed Police attended. The Swami explained the Bezwada mandate. Lalchand Kazi Khudabux, Manilal, Swami Krishnanand and Mohamed Khan addressed the assembly.

Swami Govindanand Mulchand went to Thatta on seventh. Swami lectured to a big assembly on National week's significance. Bezwada Congress message. Congress Committee was formed. Next day about five hundred rupees were collected It is hoped Thatta will give three thousand for the Tilak fund.

Thatta Mahomedan labourers had refused on the occasion of Governor's visit building welcome gate and working if Governor came with shoes on in the mosque. The Collector had entered the mosque with shoes on. Labourers were indignant. Hence, it is rumoured the Governor cancelled his visit."

CHARGE AGAINST A CUTTACK STUDENT.

ATTEMPT TO BURN COLLEGE OFFICE

(Associated Press.)

CUTTACK, April 15.

In the early hours of this morning a youth of seventeen, lately a student of Ravenshaw College, was discovered by a college servant on the verandah of the College Office with matches, a bottle of kerosine oil, and a candle. An alarm was raised and the students from the neighbouring hostel apprehended the youth, who is said to have asserted that he wished to set fire to the college office, as he has lately been fined by the Principal in connexion with the strike troubles. The youth was handed over to the police. He is the son of a high official of Patna and student of the Calcutta National College. Two days ago, the office of the Deputy Inspector of Schools was burned down.

There was complete hartal at Jalgaon on the 13th. The people observed it as the mourning day. Even the Municipal schools were closed. A large meeting was held in the evening but the lawyers were conspicuous by their absence.

Ajmer's activities in Non-violent Non-cooperation are daily progressing The National Week opened amidst great enthusiasm. Complete hartal was observed on the 6th instant mass meetings were held on the 3rd, 5th and 6th at Idgah. Workers are wearing knap-sacks of Swarajya and are collecting money for Tilak fund.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Mail steamer Sicilia with English mails of 31st due at 10 a.m.

Bombay Millowners' Association, Annual General Meeting, Graham's Buildings, p.m.

High Court (Insolvency) Vacation sitting.

WEDNESDAY, April 20.

The Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mills Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, 3, Forbes Street, 3-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 22.

Declaration of results of F. E., S. E. and B. E. Examinations, 12 noon.

SATURDAY, April 23.

The s.s. Mantua with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Lecture by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, under the auspices of the Bhagini Samaj, on "Women and National Service". Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, 4-30 p.m.

WHO HAS LOST RS. 310 C. C. NOTES ?

A correspondent writes to us:—"Found Rs. 310 in G. C. notes, on Tardeo Road, to-day. Owner may apply to Police Inspector, Agripada Station."

PHADKE'S ART EXHIBITION.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu visited Mr. Phadke's Art Exhibition at Rambag, near C. P. Tank and was very much pleased with the artistic works therein.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city for Sunday was 169 as against 131 last year and 233 in 1919. 14 attacks and 8 deaths from plague and 4 attacks and 2 deaths from small pox were registered.

POONA BHARAT VIDYALAYA.

This school will be open for the poor students on the 1st of June next in which English, Marathi, Art and industrial education will be imparted free of charge. Some of the organisers are on a tour to collect contributions for this new school and it is earnestly desired that every one will subscribe his mite.

ANAVIL SNEH MANDAL.

With a view to increasing social relations and doing some substantial work in these days of national awakening, a union of some young Anavil graduates and undergraduates is to be started on next Sunday at Mr. C. B. Desai's place, Madhavji Ghaswalla's Mala, Gant Road. Aims and objects of the Mandal will be defined at its first meeting. Those interested are requested to be present.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL

The Honorary Secretary of the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital announces the following further donations towards the funds of the Institution:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 36,65,164; Bai Maneckbai Shapurji Sorabji Kappawalla, Rs. 4,729; Messrs. Dadabhoy Pestonjee and Co., Rs. 250; from Poor Box placed at the Hospital, Rs. 34; sums under Rs. 25 amounting to Rs. 124. Total Rs. 36,71,301.

TRAM CAR FATALITY.

Negligent tram-driving cost the life of a Hindu woman, Bhagibai, aged 45 years, on Saturday. About 3 p.m. on the day in question, the deceased was crossing the road at the junction of Kala Chowky and Parel Roads when a trailer car driven by Mangal Balal, came from behind and knocked her down, a wheel passing over her body. She was removed to the hospital where she died shortly after admission.

At an inquest held on her body by the local Coroner and a jury, it transpired from the evidence that the deceased was walking slowly and that car was driven without any caution.

The jury recorded that the death was due to her having been knocked down by a tram car which was driven by the driver, Mangal Balal, without due caution.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM MORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the above Institute a dramatic performance named "Kusum Champa" was represented last Friday by the Maharashtriya Natya Samaj of the Currimbhoy E. Mills. The play being already popular with the men of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Mills, was attended by an audience of more than 500 people. The proceeds amounting to Rs. 88-4-0 were given in aid to the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League.

Under the auspices of the Institute the Ram-navami Festival was celebrated on the 16th of April when Mr. Parchuttkar of the E. Pabaney Mills, read to the audience the storry of Rama's birth. Then Messrs. Varadkar, Kulkarni and Parchuttkar made short speeches, impressing on the minds of the audience the greatness Rama's life and requested them to try to imitate the exemplary qualities of the great hero. The function terminated after the distribution of Sunthavada.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM, MATUNGA

The President, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations to the Asylum during the months of January, February and March 1921:—

Subscribes to Mr. Cadell's Bust Fund, through the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta Rs. 183-10-0, The Bombay Women's Victoria Memorial Fund Rs. 135-9-0, A lady through Mr. Hirji Kanji Rs. 100. Members of the Central Telegraph Office, through Dr. D. A. D'Monte Rs. 50, Mr. M. S. Pandit Rs. 30, Mr. Jamnadas Bhagwandas Rs. 25, A Zoroastrian gentleman Rs. 10, A parsee gentleman through F. B. Spencer Rs. 10, Mr. G. M. Karekar Rs. 10, Mr. Wamanrao Vinayak Pardhan Rs. 5.

Sweets, etc. from:—Messrs. Shah Lalji Keshav; V. M. Mone; Shah Doongersi Kurpal; Chapsi Punshi; Jagjiwandas Welji; Hurji Mulji and Co., H. C. Mitha; Nawalchand Malookchand; Hirji Malsi; Vasanji Ranji Maghawalla; Mulji Chana and Thakkar Mulji Ranchhoddas.

Films for the Asylum Cinematograph from:—(1) Messrs. The Hindustan Cinema Film Co., (2) Messrs. The International Film Hire Service, (3) Messrs. K. D. and Bros., (4) Messrs. Universal Film Manufacturing Company.

PATHAN BRUTALITY.

TWO MEN STABBED.

Another instance of Pathan brutality was reported yesterday from Tendel Street, Umarkhadi. It is reported that during the small hours of yesterday, Gulam Haji Shah, a Pathan residing somewhere near Tendel Street and known by the face, throughout the locality, got drunk and began to slash whomever he found on the way, with a whip which he had in his hand. Dagubhai Kassam, a youth of 25, one of the persons whipped, who was asleep on roadside, got up and abused the Pathan who now became furious, kept the whip under the arm and began to flourish a knife. Dagubhai flew for life and ran up the first floor of a house, but the Pathan followed him there too, and inflicted a stab on the right side of his chest. Dagubhai raised an alarm, whereupon another man Abdul Rehaman aged about forty, came to his help, but the Pathan stabbed him too. The Pathan then took to the heels. The police came on the spot after the Pathan had fled and removed Dagubhai and Abdul to the J. J. Hospital where they are lying in a precarious condition.

BOMBAY BIKES FOUND AT BANDRA.

A number of cycles stolen in Bombay have been recovered from various receivers in Bandra. At Khari (Bandra) there is a colony of leather merchants called "chambrawallas." One of these, on a newly acquired bike went out on a joy ride to Bombay. There the real owner of the bike recognised it as his. The matter was referred to the Police and the Chumbrawalla said he had bought the cycle from a Bania merchant of Khari and held a receipt from him to vouch for the same. The Bombay Police then went to Bandra and enquired of the Bania regarding the cycle. The admitted having sold it to the leather merchant and that he had got the machine from a Native Christian motor-driver of Khari. Further investigations led to the arrest of both the motor driver and the Bania and already four cycles have been recovered excluding the one from the "chumbrawalla." Of the four two cycles were recovered from a Marwaree, one from a "durzi" (tailor) and one from a grass merchant.

Enquiries are proceeding; and some more valuable booty is expected to be disgorged.

THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

The Office of the Conference which was located at 7 Green Street, Fort, Bombay, has been shifted to 23 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. All communications should therefore be addressed to the new premises.

AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE

THE VAUDEVILLE.

The new Vaudeville Season has again started at the Excelsior Theatre, and will continue till the end of the month. This week, the most interesting thing was the singing, dancing and other things done by the Versatiles who are presented by Mr. George T. Batty. Of these Versatiles, Mr. Batty is a fine comedian and juggler. He was at his best when balancing his straw hat on his nose and then making it sit with a smart jerk on his head. Then there is Miss Beatty a fine player on the Mandolin and Zyphone, Miss Phoebe St. Clair is an interesting danseuse, *siffleuse*, and jazz drummer. But in some ways the most interesting of the whole lot of these Versatiles is Baby Vivianne Star. This kid might be about eight to ten years old. But my word, he has all the ways, the gestures etc., of an adult what, self-confidence, what powers of playing the military officer, and what insight into the affairs of life! Verily it is a kid worth going to see. Finally, there is Mr. Lionell Coutts a baritone and banjoist.

The second series of 'Our girls and their physique' was also shown last night, along with 'Around the town.'

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you kindly insert the following letter in your valuable columns.

At the expressed desire of some of my esteemed friends, I had given out my name as a candidate for a seat in the Municipal Corporation in the election from the Justices of the Peace in place of Lieut- Col. Carter resigned, and I beg to thank you for announcing my candidature in your columns.

Although I was rather late in the field and two of my colleagues had already worked hard to secure votes it was a matter of great satisfaction for me to note that I was assured of a favourable support from a good number of esteemed friends and well-wishers amongst all communities, who promised to support my candidature very cordially, among whom were to be noted men of light and leading. Subsequently, however, I learnt that Mr. Natrajan, the able Editor of the "Indian Social Reformer" was also in the field, and another Parsi gentleman Dr. P. N. Daruvalla, (Bar-at-law) had repeated his attempt to secure a seat on the board of the Municipal Corporation, I have thought it wise to allow these two gentlemen to fight issues in the present contest. Although I have not the honour of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Natrajan, I know him to be a veteran ournalist and an eminent educationist of long standing. As one possessing sound knowledge of public affairs, to my mind, I shall be helping a really deserving man to come on the board of the Municipal Corporation even at the risk of self-sacrifice, by withdrawing from the present contest. I have therefore, in deference to the wish of several honoured friends, deferred my candidature in favour of Mr. Natrajan.

I may, therefore, request my numerous friends and well-wishers through the columns of your esteemed journal who have in ready response to my request shown their willingness to vote for me and support my candidature to transfer their votes, should they think fit to Mr. Natrajan.

However, I take this opportunity to thank them heartily for the cordial support promised by them to me, which I shall indeed be extremely glad to avail fully should in future the contingency arise.—Yours, etc.

BRACKSHAW R. HEERJIBEHEDIN.

Editor and Proprietor,

The Kaiser-i-Hind.

Bombay, April 18.

VILE PARLE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The first General Meeting of the Members of the Congress at Vile Parle will be held in Mr. Hemchand Mohanlal's bungalow at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to-day when two representatives for the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee Executive Board are to be elected and a village Congress Committee at Vile Parle will be formed.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

THE VEILED TAXATION.

WANTED PUBLIC SCRUTINY.

The secretary of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau, in a letter to the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay (Marine Department) in reply to a letter of March 15th last from that official says:—

"My Committee are disappointed that on an issue which appears to them very clear the Government have chosen to remain silent in the communication sent by you.

"My Committee also feel that the Government are doing them injustice and are sending them out on a fruitless earrand in trying to collect statistics, which, Government are well aware, are not available to any non official body or agency. My Committee are surprised that the Government of Bombay should question the obvious fact that the population of Bombay are predominantly Indian and their interests as producers and consumers, their interests in the trade of the hinterland served by the Bombay Port, their interests in the finances of the City and in the industry of the City are preponderant at every point. My Committee regret that Government by their letter are calling forth, into the open issues which are hinted at and veiled in their representation to Government. My Committee would feel thankful to receive from Government if they are in possession of any statistics showing the dominance of alien interests in the finance, trade and industry served by the Port of Bombay.

"As for the Port Trust itself, my Committee trust that the Government are well aware that the Port Trust is a public body financed from the start from the funds collected in the name of the Indian public and guaranteed from Indian public revenue. The largest holders of the Port Trust loans on which the Port Trust finances run, are Indians and the largest number of employees to the Port Trust (unfortunately all of the them in lower grades) at present working under serious and unspeakable disabilities are Indians.

MONOPOLIES ENJOYED.

"The Port Trust further enjoys certain monopolistic rights in the foreshore and in respect of and, the Port Trust Railway, ware-houses in suitable places, in respect of each of which the largest payment is received from Indian merchants. In the matter of wharfage, the interests of Indian merchants and the large mass of Indian consumers behind them, for whom things are imported, and of the Indian producers, the result of whose labour forms the bulk of export are obviously large and this in the opinion of my Committee does not want any detailed explanation, but my Committee feel confident that if the Government embark on a definite enquiry they would find the conclusions of my Committee being borne out.

"In the opinion of my Committee the Bombay Port Trust is one of the bodies which remains absolutely untouched by the general current of administrative reform, which involves larger association of Indians in the work of administration and larger and unmistakable transfer of responsibility to elected Indians. My Committee feel that the revenue of two crores and twenty four lakhs collected every year by the Bombay Port Trust is at present so much veiled taxation escaping altogether public scrutiny or even responsible criticism. My Committee trust that the Government are aware that this taxation falls entirely on the Indian public and that no portion of it is a free gift from any alien individual or body.

"Referring to headings under which you are asking for statistics of the activities of the members of our Chamber I am directed to point out that on no question is the Indian sentiment so sore and the grievances of the Indian community so acute as on the absence of Indian-owned shipping. This absence is believed to be due rightly or wrongly amongst other things to the serious discrimination against Indian-owned ships by the Officials of the Bombay Port Trust. My Committee feel that by the very question with which you and your communications under reply, you indicate that Government themselves are conscious that it is not on the statistics of shipping that the question of representation of this Chamber on the Bombay Port Trust could be decided.

"This Chamber has remained in Bombay a principal centre of Indian commercial opinion and their position as such has been recognised by the Franchise Committee, by the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, by the Government of India Act and the Rules for representation to the local and Imperial Councils. Perhaps Government are aware that this Chamber has been receiving communications asking for guidance or association from all parts of the country as well as sections of business men engaged in various trades even when such individuals or associations are not on the list of the members of this Chamber.

"Should the Government desire any further particulars as to the central position enjoyed by this Chamber in the public eye in Bombay which entitled them in their opinion to a representation at least equal to that of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, I am directed to say that my Committee would be very glad to furnish such particulars. In conclusion my Committee hope that Government will take steps at in early date to revise the Constitution of the Bombay Port Trust and to bring it in conformity with prevailing Indian sentiment thereon."

A complete Hartal was adopted at a meeting held at Dhulia. Rs. 200 were collected in the meeting for the Tilak-Swarajya Fund. At tanother meeting, shoemakers and coolies passed a resolution against the drinking of liquor.

BOMBAY'S HIGH MORTALITY.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE ?

WATER-SCARCITY GRIEVANCE.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday. Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding in the absence of Sir Sassoon J. David. The Corporation recorded a letter from the Commissioner informing them of Government's consent to the use of the plot opposite the Municipal Offices for the location of Sir P. M. Mehta's statue. Most of the time was spent in the discussion of Mr. Fazal's motion for a report from the Commissioner as to the steps he has taken to check the influenza and other diseases in the city which were likely to become epidemic. The shortage of water was stated to be the primary reason of the present unhealthy conditions in the city, coupled with the clouds of germ-laden dust which floated over the city in all parts and at all times. Some members feared that other and more virulent diseases were likely to invade the city.

PLOT FOR SIR P. MEHTA'S STATUE.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner stating that Government had agreed to the use of the plot of ground opposite the Municipal Office for being used for the erection of statue to the late Sir P. M. Mehta, which would remain in charge of the Municipality.

Dr. Sukhia moved that the letter be recorded. He appealed for more funds.

EPIDEMICS IN THE CITY.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoolah moved: "That the Commissioner be requested to report as to the steps he has taken in conjunction with the Health Officer, to check the pestilence known as Influenza and other infectious diseases which are now prevailing in the city and which are likely to develop into epidemics."

He said they were drifting into the grip of an epidemic which if not checked at once would assume a dangerous form. To-day they had got several epidemics like typhoid, meningites and plague in a most severe form. The main cause was attributed to the shortage of water. The Corporation should take some more effective measures rather than issue pamphlets which their Health Officer had done. Sometime ago the Corporation insisted on the flushing system and to-day they were told that it was the flushing system which was at the bottom of the present epidemic and they had to face the difficulty. The shortage of water was so great that it had told upon the health of the citizens. The Water Department had told him that in five wards of the city water could only be got from 3-30 to 7 a.m. and he thought that was not the proper time for giving water.

He complained that the census figure were not correct, and there must be a larger population than twelve lakhs. He doubted whether triplication of the main would remove their difficulty and he asked the Commissioner to report on the feasibility of using sea-water for flushing purposes.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy seconded.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla pointed out that while the public were complaining about the shortage of water they were keeping their water taps open and thus wasting the precious liquid. If they could check the wastage of water much could be done to meet the short supply. He was of the opinion that the theory of closing wells ought to be revised now. Although people had been prohibited from using well water formerly they were using it now.

NO PROPER SUPERVISION.

Dr. M. C. Javle said that meningitis was not a new disease but now it was going to be epidemic. He thought the Health Officer should have supplied them with more literature on the subject and he hoped the Commissioner would draw the Health Officer's attention to the fact. A special department had been kept for killing rats, but he did not think that much work was done by it. He complained that there was no proper supervision over subordinates, and he thought it was a waste of money to employ these subordinates without good supervision. Although they had spent crores of rupees they had not got sufficient water. Now they were promised enough water after triplication and perhaps after quadruplication.

Mr. N. M. Joshi thought the present high mortality was in some measure due to the shortage of water. Lately he had occasion to go to the fourth floor of a very fine building in the Fort and when he went into the wash-room he did not find a single drop of water and the room was converted into a regular hell. It was impossible to get enough water into the flushes, and he thought they should get a constant supply of water. Without more money they could not have new reforms and only lately the members of the Corporation had turned down the Commissioner's proposals for increased taxation. If they gave more money to the Commissioner he might be able to find out an increased supply of water. Another thing was that the Health Department was not cooperating with the public in keeping the health of the city.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said they had given enough money to the Commissioners, but the present Commissioner would not be able to bring a single drop of water more into the city just now. He feared that their total mortality would soon go up to 300 per day. He was of the opinion that the high mortality was due to the accumulation of filth in the drains and the affluvia which it gave out. Everywhere they had sore throat and then meningitis. It was also due to the huge clouds of germ-laden, dust which were a feature in the city just now. He hoped they would not have worse diseases than they had just now.

COMMISSIONER'S EXPLANATION.

The Municipal Commissioner admitted there was something wrong in the health conditions. They had more cases of plague and small-pox than they had usually. The increase in the mortality was due to influenza and pneumonia. It was, however, difficult to get a report on influenza as apart from pneumonia. Their total mortality had gone up to 200 per day for the last month. It was impossible to avoid influenza whatever their health conditions might be. They were getting 37 million gallons of water at the present time which to a population of 12 lakhs came to about 30 gallons of water. When the triplication was finished they would be getting 50 gallons per head. Of course that included water supplied for industrial purposes. As for rats they were killing a good number of them and they could not do better.

Mr. M. M. Kamdar complained that although the sullage water was overflowing from the drains near his houses he had not seen a single inspector of the Municipality for days together. He hoped the Commissioner would look into their grievances and distribute the water supply more properly.

"SAME OLD REPETITION."

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said nothing new had been said by any of the members during the last 1½ hours. They had repeated the arguments they were saying for the last three years, and there were the same wrong facts. He took strong objection to the remarks made by Dr. Sukhia about Mr. Joshi. He thought Mr. Joshi was speaking very sensibly and it was Dr. Sukhia who was speaking the most arrant nonsense. He deprecated his attitude towards members and his interruptions and he thought that Dr. Sukhia who was sitting in the Corporation for a number of years ought to have known better. The cry was lack of funds and they could not have a big expending city like Bombay looking after its health without increased taxation. He believed that the total population of the city was more than 12 lakhs and whole sections of the city had not been included in the census and they were not getting 30 gallons per head. He thought they should have more correct figures of the total population.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said they were giving their Commissioners all they required these many years and they had nothing to show for it. This year too they had not cut down a single pie from the budget, only they had cut down proposals for increased taxation. Never for the last 25 years had they suffered from such water scarcity as they were suffering now and that was due to want of rain.

Mr. Cowasji in a personal explanation said that by reducing the proposals for increased taxation they had reduced the cash balances.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

Lord Sinha received a joint address from the members of the Puri Municipality and District Board who cordially welcomed the Governor and Lady Sinha. (A. P.)

FROM STREET HAWKER TO MILLIONAIRE.

END OF ROMANTIC CAREER

Rao Bahadur Anant Shivji Desai Topiwalla, one of the foremost Deccani merchants of Bombay, died of heart failure on Friday last at his bungalow. Born in 1852 of a poor Gaud Brahmin family at Walawal (Savantwadi State), and equipped with scanty school education, the late Mr. Desai began to earn his living as a hawker of caps (topees) in the streets of Bombay. He then opened a cap depot in 1876 in his own small room and through steady efforts and keen business foresight he became one of the pioneer and foremost cap merchants

and earned the title of Topiwalla—a title more expressive of his life work and abilities than the title of Rao Bahadur conferred on him later in life. He was the sole agent of Ravi Varma art pictures and a pioneer manufacturer of aluminium, brass and German silver ware. He earned millions in his business, but gave also with a free hand to public purposes. His charities amounted to about seven lakhs of rupees, prominent among which were the Anant Shivaji Desai Topiwalla High School at Malvan (Rs. 1,50,000) and foreign scholarship funds for his community Rs. 3,00,000) He was conservative in his religious views and donated large sums of money for a temple and feeding the poor at his native place.

He leaves behind him two sons and other relatives to mourn his loss. His funeral procession was attended by more than a thousand persons. All the cap and aluminium shops were closed for three days in memory of the departed.

SPORTING NEWS.

COVERED COURTS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

HOLDERS BEATEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

Recd. 9-50 a.m., April 18.

In the challenge round of the Men's Covered Court Doubles at the Queen's Club Dawson and Mavrogordato beat Lycett and Gobert. (Holders), 6/4, 6/8, 6/4, 4/6, 6/2.

In the challenge round of the Men's Singles Gobert (France), beat C. [illegible] (England), 6/2, 6/4, 4/6, 0/6, 7/5.

CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.

Recd. 0-15 a.m. April 18.

Havana.—Capablanca has won the eleventh game of the chess championship.

POONA RACING SEASON. 1921-22.

(To be run at Poona.)

Second Meeting, Saturday, 17th September, 1921.

THE WESTERN INDIA DERBY STAKES of Rs. 50,000, of which Rs. 30,000 will go to the winner, Rs. 10,000 to the second, Rs. 5,000 to the third, and Rs. 5,000 to the nominator of the winner.

For 3-years old only.

Colts, 9st. Fillies and Geldings, 8st. 11lbs.

Distance—1½ miles.

Entrance Rs. 200 each, with an additional Rs. 100 if left in after 31st August, 1921, and a further Rs. 50 for starters.

(ENTRIES CLOSED ON 1ST APRIL 1921.)

Mr F A Tarrant's g e m Barbary.
Mr F A Tarrant's ch e m My Eva.
Mr F A Tarrant's b e g Marby.
Mr R Day's ch e h Puck.
Mr William Clark's ch e h Scorpius.
Mr Heath's ch e g Adam's Pride.
Messrs. G E D Langley and Tagore's b e g Daphnis.
Mr G E D Langley's b e m Sweet Adare.
Messrs W King and V J Reed's ch e m Celia.
Mr W King's ch e m Laranja.
Mr W J Soutar's b e m Wild Woman.
Mr M Goculdass' b e h Bell Metal.
Mr M Goculdass' br e g The Count.
Mr M Goculdass' bl e h Night Bomber.
Mr M Goculdass' b aus g Reciprocity.
Mr G V E Weseke-Dart's ch e m Carton Pierre.
Mr G V E wesche-Dart's b e m Cheery Girl.
Mr Wilson's b e m Miserable.
Mr R H Gahagan's br e h Festivity.
General Raja Sir Harisingh's ch e h Pilgrim's Pass.
General Raja Sir Harisingh's b e h Gallant Spearman.
Mr S N Mahomed's br e m Robina.
Mr Humble's b e h Luxmi.
Mr F S Myerscough's b e h Broadford.
Mr F S Myerscough's ch e h Midensis.
H H The Maharaja of Cooch Behar's b e g Ila's Fancy.
H H The Maharaja of Cooch Behar's b e h The Lark.
Mr J C Galstaun's b e h The Exile.
Messrs C N Douetil and C P Page's b e h Kileloon.
Mr C N Douetil's b e m Reconquista.
H H The Maharaja of Mysore's ch e h Drop Scene.
Mr. Geld's ch e m Quiver.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's b e h Jadoo.
H H The Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad's b e m Wandering Maid (late Lady Rotherhithe).
Mr F M Garda's br e m Olivine.
Mr J N Roy Chawdhury's b e m Cloak.
Mr J N De Souza's ch e g Lord Jim.
Mr J N DeSouza's br e h Grande Place.
Captain H R Sandford's br e m Luana.
Captain H R Sandford's ch e g Sage.
Messrs W King and V J Reed's b e m Landlady.
Mr A M S Mahomed's b e h Shades of Night.
Mr Heath's ch e g Marmion.
Mr Heath's b e m Meg Merrilies.
Mr C N Wadia's b e m Hail Columbia.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON, 1921-22.

(To be run at Bombay.)

February Meeting: 1922.

THE WESTERN INDIA CHAMPION STAKES of Rs. 50,000, of which Rs. 30,000 will go to the winner, Rs. 10,000 to the second, Rs. 5,000 to the third, and Rs. 5,000 to the nominator of the winner.

For 3-years old only.

Australasian Colts, 9st. 3lbs. Fillies and Geldings, 9st. 0lb.

English Colts, 9st. 0lb. Fillies and Geldings, 8st. 11lbs.

Distance—1½ miles.

Entrance Rs. 200 each, with an additional Rs. 100 if left in after 1st November, 1921, and a further Rs. 50 for starters.

(ENTRIES CLOSED ON 1ST APRIL, 1921.)

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Mr F A Tarrant's b e g Marby.
Mr R Day's ch e h Puck.
Mr William Clark's ch e h Scorpius.
Mrs. McGusty's b e h Pat O'Malley.
Mr S Galtrey's b e g Louvasia.
Mrs. McGusty and Mr P F Hartigan's b e h Ionian.
Mr Heath's ch e g Adam's Pride.
Messrs. G E D Langley and Tagore's b e g Daphnis.
Mr G E D Langley's b e m Sweet Adare.
Mr G E D Langley's br e m Golden Treasury.
Mr G E D Langley's ch e m Florella.
Messrs W King and V J Reed's ch e m Celia.
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Mr J N De Souza's ch e g Lord Jim.
General Raja Sir Harisingh's ch e h Pilgrim's Pass.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, April 19, 1921.

AN ILL-ADVISED APPEAL.

All India will gratefully appreciate the motive which inspired his Excellency the Viceroy to visit the Jallianwalla Bagh. Lord Reading has come to India to see that justice is done to her. He could hardly expect to form an adequate idea of the wrong done to India without visiting the scene of the black crime that brought home to India, as it had never been brought home to her, that she was governed and would continue to be governed by brute force. That is not all. The humiliation of Jallianwalla became the dishonour of Britain. It is Lord Reading's task at once to redeem Britain's honour by securing justice for India. His visit to the Jallianwalla Bagh is a fresh proof of the sincerity of purpose which animates him. We regret, however, that his reference to the Punjab in the speech he delivered in reply to the address of the Punjab Chiefs' Association will be regarded by the vast majority of the people of this country as an ill-advised one and not calculated to inspire full confidence among the latter that the purpose of his mission will be attained to their satisfaction. Speaking in the capital city of the Punjab, Lord Reading recalled "the simple and moving words of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught as he spoke them at the inauguration of your Councils, when the old and tried friend of India and the devoted servant of the Crown throughout his life made that ever memorable appeal to let bygones be bygones, to forgive where forgiveness was needed, to forget the mistakes and misunderstandings of the past and to unite in striving for the realisation and the promise of the future." It is a noble thing to forgive and to let bygones be bygones. And let us assure his Excellency that no people in the world are by temperament as well as tradition, more accustomed to let bygones be bygones and to forgive than Indians, as there are none in whom the sense of loyalty to their King is keener. Whose appeal could be expected to be more effective with them than that of the uncle of their King? Why, then, did the appeal of His Royal Highness fall flat? It fell flat because it was divorced from the action that justice demanded. Does his Excellency imagine that where the Duke failed to evoke a response from a suffering and afflicted people by the charm of a platitude, he himself, exalted though is his position, is going to succeed? That is a question which we present to his Excellency to ponder over.

Meanwhile, we may venture to ask: Is the speech of his Excellency the first fruit of his association with his entourage? Our suspicion in this respect is roused by his Excellency's reference to Sir William Vincent's speech in the Assembly on the Punjab debate which, his Excellency said, "will well repay perusal and study." Sir William Vincent's precious speech has been read by everybody and it does not surprise us to note that his present advisers have not acquainted Lord Reading with the inconvenient fact that the country has correctly appreciated the genuineness of "the tears of regret" Sir William Vincent shed in that speech. We are glad that Lord Reading has paid special attention to the unfair distribution of money grants as between Indian and British sufferers during the Punjab nightmare; and that Sir Edward Maclagan is appointing a committee which will be charged with the duty of providing that the compensation payable to the Indian sufferers should be more generous and that the disproportion in the scale of payments to Indian, as compared with the British, should be removed. The removal of this grievance will be a welcome, though belated, act of justice. But let us inform his Excellency that there are other greater wrongs which have yet to be repaired before India can feel that justice has been done to her. Nothing has brought home to her her position of helplessness and humiliation so acutely as the bitter knowledge that those who brutally outraged her honour have not only gone unpunished but have also been provided with pensions out of her revenues. Lord Reading has come to India with a determination, frequently reiterated, to see that justice is done to her. He told us when he landed in Bombay that he would hear all sides before he declared his policy. Why then his appeal to the people of India to forgive and to let bygones be bygones before justice has been done? Why then this strong leaning towards the assumption that the Punjab question was closed with the debate in the Legislative Assembly and Sir William Vincent's speech? "I have read," Lord Reading said "all that has happened in your Legislative Assembly, in the debate relating to Amritsar when Sir William Vincent, speaking on behalf of the Government of India, expressed views which will well repay perusal and study."

Lord Reading has done part of his duty in reading the report of the debate. But the greater part of his duty has not yet been done. It is to find out what the vast bulk of our countrymen, through the Press and the platform, thought about that debate and Sir William Vincent's speech. Let him, therefore, know that the so-called "representatives" of the people of India represent nobody but themselves, and that no Government was ever so much out of touch with the mass of the people as the present, though it shelters some Indians in its preserve. We do not say that his Excellency should not hear the views of the members of the Legislature and the Executive Council. But if he is anxious not to lose the confidence of the people of India in the sincerity of his desire for justice, let him never for a moment forget that the former do not speak the mind of the latter. As it is, having come to India to see justice triumphant, he has reversed the ordinary judicial procedure. It is the people of India who are wronged and who demand justice. Instead of hearing them first through their accredited representatives, instead of moving among them, he is proceeding to Simla where the bureaucracy and its supporters will have an open field to exercise their subtle influence over him and imprint on his mind those first impressions which are difficult, if not impossible, to eradicate. Perhaps, his Excellency feels it is essential for him to go to Simla to master the details of administration. If so, let him, in the name of Justice which he has invoked, in words, so often, refrain, while he is engaged on this task, from expressing views which, as a judge, he should not express on a matter that is *sub-judice*.

MR. HAILEY AT THE INDIAN CHAMBER.

The one great task of all advanced democracies is to devise methods by which the principal executive officers will become directly responsible to the people. In America and in France they have an elected President; but there, as in monarchical England, the ministers are not actually appointed by the people, while their responsibility to the people is at best only indirect. If such is the case in the most advanced democracies, we in India, just commencing our "progress" on democratic lines, should not be surprised if we have Ministers who do not admit responsibility to the people in their decalogue of ministerial virtues. Even if a Minister was personally inclined to be responsive to popular opinion, the constitution of this country has so far succeeded in keeping this tendency at a great discount; and there is nothing in the recent changes which will foster this non-existent virtue. But irresponsible and unresponsive as the Government of India have been in the past, we doubt if there has been any Minister, high-placed as Mr. Hailey, who has so systematically ignored Indian public opinion. The President of the Chamber has publicly complained about it. Certainly, since the days of Sir James Westland, there has been no Finance Minister so utterly unsympathetic so regardless, so consistently working on the principle of treating with contempt suggestions from bodies representing Indian public opinion.. It will not be the least of Lord Reading's task that he will have to deal with Ministers in whose fundamental articles of faith response to Indian public opinion has no place.

The matters dealt with in the interview between the Indian Chamber and the Finance Minister last week are all hackneyed, but nonetheless of paramount interest. We observe, however, that the apprehension we expressed in these columns in reviewing Lord Reading's speech to the same body has come true with surprising suddenness. The President of the Chamber admitted, and Mr. Hailey is too keenly aware of his guilt not to seize upon the admission, that the present Indian trade depression is largely due to world causes. We submit the responsibility lies wholly at the door of the Finance Department of the Government of India, not merely in aggravating the situation, but in entirely creating it by their ill-advised haste to sell reverse councils. "I welcome from you the recognition of the *essential fact* that the present undoubted depression is really due in large measure to the breakdown of the purchasing power of Europe" says Mr. Hailey (our itals.) But the "*essential fact*," as he calls it, would have had no such effect if we had not been involved in the vicious circle of a managed currency and manipulated reserves. Had our Government not been committed to large annual sterling payments, they would not have been anxious as they were at the fall of silver at the close of the last century. Had they not fixed the rupee at a value divorced from its intrinsic contents, there would have been no occasion to create any reserves that could be squandered. Mr. Hailey might say this is crying after the milk has been spilt. But we are here dealing with his "*essential fact*"; and we are convinced that the Government of India, so long as they continue to be advised by men of his brand, will never commit the error of admitting their own errors, and that consequently there is no hope for solid reform so long as there is the slightest possibility that the reform will involve an admission of fallibility on the part of our infallible and incorrigible bureaucracy.

It will occasion no surprise that not one of the suggestions placed before the Finance Member received whole-hearted support. The Chamber's anxiety about the holders of the depreciated Government securities received the reply of a warning against the possibility of some of the lower securities having recently changed hands, and consequently the depreciation being not so unjust to the actual holders. Will the Finance Member tell us what exactly is the value of securities which have changed hands as alleged, who and what are their present holders, and whether there has been any depreciation since their last purchase? The mention of import duty on re-imported pearls was referred to Mr. Cook, who is probably in novitiate for the apostolic succession to Mr. Hailey. On the revision of the tariff policy, a committee has been appointed and we know what committees can do. Mr. Hailey, however, has been graciously pleased to consider the possibility of some Indians finding a place on the Committee. To the suggestion that Indian financial questions should not be handled by the Secretary of State in Council, the reply was: "I think th events of the last two months will hav proved clearly to the country that it would be very unlikely that we should now be so rash as to attempt any wide changes in matters vitally affecting the finances of the country without coming to the legislature." The force of camouflage can no further go. The only rejoinder is that the events of the last *fourteen* months prove that on the score of such rashness the Indian Government cannot afford to hesitate so long as Mr. Hailey holds the purse. And then, unlikelier things have happened than that the present tame legislature should be asked to recast the ratio as it suits Finance Department. There is one little suggestion, however, on which we think the airy nonchalance of our Finance Minister should not be suffered to pass unnoticed. We are still unconvinced of the utility and advisability of two committees, one in Calcutta and the other in Bombay, to investigate the problem of rehabilitating the depreciated Government stocks. The inconvenience of travel to members or witnesses is no reply to the possibility of creating a division of public opinion on such an important question, unless, indeed, it is of set policy that the Government have hit upon a duality of Committees, so that the overwhelmingly Anglo-Indian sentiment of Calcutta should be used to set off the markedly Indian opinion of Bombay. We trust the Government of Lord Reading will set itself against such transparent Machiavellisms, whatever the Government of Lord Chelmsford thought about them.

Notes of the Day.

"Round Table Conference."

Our Anglo-Indian contemporaries, and with them some of the Cooperationist leaders, while not ceasing to hurl anathemas at the heads of the Non-Cooperators and calling down on them the wrath of the powers that be, are consoling themselves, or rather pretending to console the world with the notion that the Non-Cooperation movement is dead or dying and that its leading spirits are ready to cave in. The "Pioneer", for example, tells us that the bulk of the Non-Cooperation party is affected with "a spirit of uncertainty" and that the failure of the movement "has driven them to re-examine the whole situation and has aroused in them a desire for compromise very foreign to the spirit which has hitherto animated them." Our contemporary then goes on to insinuate that the demand for a "Round Table Conference," which, it says, has recently made its appearance with increasing frequency, has come from the Non-Cooperators and that it is significant in view of the approaching collapse of the movement. But, is it necessary to point out to our contemporary that it is not the Non-Cooperators who have mooted the idea of such a Conference, but that it was Col. Wedgwood, who has not much sympathy for the Non-Cooperation movement, who first put forward the suggestion? We do not believe that any prominent leader of the movement or any Non-Cooperation'st journal has joined in the demand or even welcomed the proposal. It is only the "Moderate" journals and our Anglo-Indian contemporaries who have been discussing the proposal threadbare and who have been drawing all sorts of morals from the fancied eagerness of the Non-Cooperators for compromise. If our contemporaries are content to derive comfort from such hallucinations we will not disturb them.

"Satanic Nature of Government."

Thus the shining light of "moderation" at Allahabad:—

The European nations fought among themselves not for the high ideals they avowed, but, as the peace treaties prove, for domination. The Central Powers were more frank in the statement of their war aims, but the Allies indulged in any amount of camouflage, and had they been not victorious and their real designs not been exposed by the sordid treaties, the world would have continued to believe in the sincerity of the professions made by them during the war. But they have proved false to the ideals preached by them and the result is that everywhere they are being distrusted. At least the faith of eastern peoples in British honour and justice is practically gone, and no one is more responsible for it than the present British Government, which has recklessly squandered a rich moral heritage in the pursuit of material gains. The victorious powers of Europe have shown such an amount of selfishness and blind greed as to make it very doubtful whether they are fit to carry forward the torch of civilization.

And yet, the use of the pithy word "Satanic" to characterise the conduct of these "Victorious Powers," including the British, sends our contemporary into instant hysterics. Would the term "angelic" fit in with the notions of our contemporary, we wonder!

Gurudwara Bill.

While the Punjab Legislative Council may be congratulated on the sanity it has shown in refraining from foolishly pressing forward with the Gurudwara Bill, which has evoked bitter protests from all sides, its resolve to take up the consideration of the Bill in the next session, which comes off early next month, cannot be commended. The Select Committee to which the Bill was referred have failed to modify it in essential directions and the various grounds of objection remain as strong as before. Unless the Bill is entirely recast there is not the ghost of a chance of its being welcomed by any responsible section of the Sikh or Hindu public, while the universal resentment such an arbitrary measure would evoke would spell greater mischief than that which is sought to be remedied. Under the circumstances, the Punjab Government would be well advised to withdraw this highly unpopular Bill and try to find out some less "heroic" remedy for the evil.

Drink Evil in Britain.

When one recalls the undisguised glee with which the adverse vote regarding prohibition in Scotland was received in influential official and non-official quarters in England, it is not to be wondered at that Great Britain is a "long, long way" from becoming "dry." How deeply the nation is steeped in "drink" can be seen in the figures which the United Kingdom Alliance, presumably a temperance organisation, has recently published. The Alliance estimates that the people of Great Britain spent as much as £469,700,000, on alcoholic liquor in 1920, which is an advance of 21 per cent. over 1919 and of 183 per cent. over 1913. Per adult of 21 years and upwards, including abstainers, the expenditure was £16 14s., as against £13 15s. in 1919 and £5 19s. in 1913. The people paid as much as 198 million pounds sterling into the public treasury in the way of duties on this enormous drink traffic. In the pre-war year these duties had amounted only to 38 million pounds! In view of this horrible state of things, one is not surprised to be told that there has been a woeful increase in convictions for drunkenness. Whereas the weekly average for eight weeks ending February 23, 1919, was in England and Wales only 527, and in Scotland 241, for the four weeks ending February 22, 1920 the average was 1876 and 1462 respectively. The convictions of women for the 52 weeks ending December 29, 1919 were, in England and Wales, 10,875 (against 7121 in 1918) and, in Scotland 6697 (against 3,878 in 1918). The degradation of both the manhood and womanhood of Great Britain through the curse of this hateful traffic could not be demonstrated more vividly than in the above statistics. And yet, those guiding the destinies of the country to-day, the "statesmen" and the "social reformers," do not seem to be perturbed at the prospect before the nation. Attempts by other nations like the Russians and the Americans to introduce prohibition evoke but a half-credulous and half sneering smile in "responsible" circles in Great Britain. Would it be another proud boast of Britons, who proclaim that they never, never shall be slaves, that they never, never shall give up drink?

Licensed Vice.

Those who are disposed to think that, because a pernicious traffic like that of liquor is subjected to restrictions by the licensing system, the spread of the vice is effectively checked, will do well to ponder over the following statesmanlike warning uttered by Lord Chesterfield in the House of Lords in 1743:—

Luxury, my Lords, is to be taxed but vice prohibited, let the difficulties in executing the law be what they will. Would you lay a tax on the breach of the Ten Commandments? Would not such a tax be wicked and scandalous, because it would imply an indulgence to all those who would pay the tax? Is not this a reproach most justly thrown by Protestants upon the Church of Rome? Was it not the chief cause of the Reformation? And will you follow a precedent which brought reproach and ruin upon those who introduced it? This is the very case now before us. You are going to lay a tax, and consequently to indulge a sort of drunkenness, which almost necessarily produces a breach of every one of the commandments. . . . The bill (license gin shops for the sake of revenue) contains only the conditions on which the people of this kingdom are to be allowed henceforward to riot in debauchery, licensed by law and countenanced by the magistrates. For there is no doubt that those on whom the inspectors of this tax shall confer authority will be directed to assist their masters in their design to encourage the consumption of that liquor from which such large revenues are expected, and to multiply without end those licenses which are to pay a yearly tribute to the crown. . . . When I consider, my Lords, the tendency of this bill, I find it only for the propagation of disease, the suppression of industry, and the destruction of mankind. I find it the most fatal engine that was ever pointed at a people; an engine by which those who are not killed will be disabled, and those who preserve their limbs will be deprived of their senses.

Who will deny, from what he sees of the fruits of the Excise policy of countries like Great Britain and India, that Lord Chesterfield's warning was fully justified?

Mysterious Ways.

The way in which Government patronage to the subordinate establishments is distributed, is mysterious indeed. More often than not, it is the "haves" who receive it, while the "have-nots" go without. Take the case of the unfortunate clerical establishment of the Chief Accounts Office of the Customs, Salt and Opium Department. These miserably-paid clerks have had practically no revision of their pay since 1884, when the Office came into existence. There was a nominal revision in 1917, when the pay fixed in 1884 was merely consolidated with the Bombay City local allowance, which was then in existence. This "revision" brought the clerks not only no increment in their salaries, but its benefit, whatever there was, was nullified in effect by a ruling that they should be granted a War Allowance at a lower rate than what other departments were getting. The Chief Accounts Office clerks complain that the promotion in their office is so slow that it takes twenty years for a clerk in the initial grade to reach the maximum of Rs. 75. The work done by these clerks does not much differ from that turned out in the Accountant-General's Office, Bombay, where the clerks have been given a time-scale of pay. Equity demands that the establishment of the Chief Accounts Office also should be treated in a similar manner. The Commissioner of Customs had moved the Government more than once to allow these clerks War Allowance at the higher scale, but Government put off the suggestion by stating that they must await the general revision of the subordinate establishments. Though the Government Circular sanctioning the general revision was issued about June, 1920, no action has yet been taken to extend the benefits of the revision to these clerks. We fail to see why Government should continue to treat the office as the Cinderella of the administration.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE SHATTERED.

REFUSAL OF GENERAL STRIKE.

BY RAILWAYMEN AND TRANSPORT WORKERS.

"HEAVIEST DEFEAT TO LABOUR MOVEMENT.

The cause of the cancellation of the strike has now been known. It was due to the dramatic refusal of the eleventh-hour support by the Railwaymen and the Transport workers to the miners by not permitting General Strike.

"The root cause of the defeat" says the "Daily Herald" was the lack of solidarity of the whole movement in the organisation of understanding and sympathy. The paper characterises the defeat as the "heaviest wh ich has befallen the Labour movement within the memory of man."

"It is stated that "the Triple Alliance has been shattered for the time being beyond hope of reconstruction."

The Miners' Delegate Conference has been fixed for April 22. In the meanwhile, there will be no resumption of work in the coal-mines.

The miners are staggered and angered by the decision of their alliance partners. Meanwhile, the military and other emergency arrangements continue costing ½ million per day.

Mr. Hodges has tendered his resignation which, however has not been accepted.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. April 19.

"Yesterday was the heaviest defeat which has befallen the Labour Movement within the memory of man." These words were published in the "Daily Herald" to-day and sum up the result of the Railwaymen's and the Transport-workers' dramatic refusal of the eleventh-hour support of the Miners by not permitting General Strike. Events of Thursday and Friday, namely, almost accidental discussion of certain Members of Parliament with Coal-owners and workers; declaration by Mr. Hodges, Miners Leader, that they were willing to consider provisional settlement of wages question; the midnight interview with the Premier and his invitation to a fresh conference; failure of the miners to appear, and the final breakaway of the Allied Unions, on this ground, all these must not be taken as representing the whole inner truth of the situation.

The "Daily Herland" itself admits to-day that the root of the cause of the defeat was the lack of solidarity of the whole movement in the organisation o understanding and sympathy. Beyond question, the Leaders of Railwaymen and Transport-workers were rightly uncertain as to the response of rank and file to strike summons.

Reports from all parts of the country showed the growing reluctance to embark upon the disastrous struggle for what were regarded as political and not strictly economic ends.

Elaborate preparations of Government to maintain the transport of food by volunteers had been largely supported by the working class, many of whom frankly looked forward to transferring their services during the strike from the Unions to State There was no enthusiasm anywhere for anything like revolution.

With the exception of one or two districts in Scotland there was complete orderliness and the general depression at the prospect of involuntary unemployment. With this temper prevailing, a strike must in any case have been half-hearted and unsuccessful and resulted in schisms of railwaymen' and other unions. As things turned out these Unions retained individual solidarity but the Triple Alliance has been shattered for the time being beyond hope of re construction. The general conclusion, as on the previous occasions, is to show that the Communist element though exceedingly vocal, represents an infinitesimal monority of British workers of whom a great majority are law-abiding citizens whose voices are not heard in deliberations of their Unions but whose weight are irresistably felt in such a crisis as that which has just past.

MINERS STAGGERED.

AT DECISION OF ALLIANCE PARTNERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., April 19.

Report from coalfields where the distress is growing owing to the exhaustion of strike funds indicate that the Miners are staggered and angered by the decision of their alliance partners. The moderate men are inclined to negotiate the wage-settlement on the district basis. Many are said to be anxious to return to work but the extramists are urging a National appeal to workers to join in the strike and that steps should be taken to prevent even officials from pumping the pits.

Meanwhile Military and other emergency arrangements continue. costing a quarter of a million per day. The Board of Trade announces drastic restrictions in the use of full, light and power and the cancellation of many main line trains 13 notified for Monday. Coal shortage is resulting in long queues in London for permits to purchase.

"LACK OF SOLIDARITY."

CAUSE OF CANCELLATION OF STRIKE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 9 p.m., April 18.

No attempt has been made to-day to heal the breach between the Miners and their Triple Alliance colleagues. Each has taken decisions without consulting the other. The Miners have decided, pending the delegate conference on April 22nd, to return home where, in the words of the official statement, they will discuss the whole of the facts with their own district members, preparatory to returning to London to draw up a report for submission to Friday's gathering.

The Railwaymen's and Transport-workers' executives also met, and, subsequently, a statement was issued that the cancellation of the strike was due to the lack of solidarity which made itself manifest yesterday morning and expressing regret that such a step was necessary.

The "Westminster Gazette" states that the Miners' Executive rejected Mr. Lloyd George's invitation to a conference with coal-owners yesterday morning by a majority of one, and, thereupon, Mr. Hodges tendered his resignation, but it was not accepted.

MINER'S DELEGATE CONFERENCE.

MR. HODGES ON THEIR DEMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., April 18.

The Miners' Delegate Conference has been fixed for April 22nd. In the meantime, there will be no resumption of work in the coal mines. According to Mr. Hodges, the Miners want the permanent wages system, operating nationally and uniformly so as to cover the discrepancies between the productive and the unproductive coalfields and consequently they demand a National Board to apportion the wages and National Pool by which the profits of the richer mines shall assist the poorer.

MURDER OF MR. VICARS.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 9 p.m., April 18.

The official account of the murder of Mr Vicars on April 14th states that he was taken from his bed in the dressing-gown and murdered outside his house. A label was placed round his neck inscribed "Spy Informers beware. I. R. A. Never forgets." About thirty armed men participated in the murder.

MINERS' "STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE."

INDIAN LABOUR'S SYMPATHETIC MESSAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following telegram has been forwarded by the Secretary of the Bombay Central Labour Board, to Mr. Frank Hodge of the Miners' Association, England:—Workers of Bombay cordially sympathise in your struggle for existence. They pray for an early and happy termination of the present trouble.

MANDATE FOR MESPOT.

SIR A. WILSON ON BRITISH WITHDROWAL.

"ISLAM WOULD TURN AGAINST BRITAIN."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 18.

Sir Arnold Wilson in the course of a lecture to the Central Asian Society explained that he left the Indian Political Service, because he was attracted by the prospect of responsible reconstructive work in a region where he had devoted the best years of his life and he thought that the Government would not be able to offer him continued responsible employment, for which he was most fitted. Sir Arnold Wilson stated five hundred miles of pipe-line were needed to bring Mesopotamia's oil to the coast and for this stable conditions were required. He condemned the policy of British withdrawal to Basrah. No Arab Government, he said, could be formed without British support and assistance and if the mandate was abandoned Islam finally, perhaps for a century, would turn against Britain and civilisation there would be submerged in the resultant anarchy involving loss of trade

Referring to the question of the defence, Sir Arnold Wilson said that the National Arab force would be shortly created but some external force would be needed for years to support the authority of the Arab Government, which could mainly be supplied by the Air Force.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS.

A THREAT TO INTERNATIONAL CRISIS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 0.30 a.m., April 19.

In the lull of industrial situation attention turns to the threat of international crisis with the approach of May 1st, which is the latest date for Germany meeting her financial obligations. Both Berlin and Paris Governments are fully occupied with the problem and the former are anxiously endeavouring to forestall further sanctions.

The German Press speaks of fresh proposals which will be submitted through the intermediary of a Neutral including the following up of the original suggestion to assure the responsibility of the Allies debts to America.

The French Government is determined to leave nothing to chance, and has adopted a report from M. Loudheur, Minister of Reconstruction, containing economic penalties. Marshal Foch is advocating calling up 1918 and 1919 classes and extending the occupation beyond the Ruhr over the portion of the Westphalian industrial area.

GERMAN IMPORTS INTO FRANCE.

LEVY UPTO 50 P. C. TO BE MADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 9 p.m., April 18.

Paris.—The Chamber has passed by 383 votes to 79 Reparations Bill authorising a levy, not exceeding fifty per cent. on German imports into France.

TAX ON GERMAN GOODS IMPORTED INTO U. K.

BOARD OF TRADE'S ORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 9 p.m., April 18.

The Board of Trade has issued an order that articles, which are imported into the United Kingdom before May 15th, will be exempted from the provisions of the German Reparations Recovery Act, but a fifty per cent. tax will be imposed if it is proved that they were imported in pursuance of a contract made prior to March 8th and left the place from which they were consigned to the United Kingdom prior to April 8th.

U. S. REPRESENTATIVE IN REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

MR WALLACE TO BE IN AMBASSADORS COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., April 18.

Paris.—"Le Matin's" New York correspondent states that it is highly probable that President Harding will shortly instruct Mr. Boyden to resume his seat upon the Reparations Commission and that Ambassador Wallace will also again participate in the Ambassadors' Council.

SULTAN RECEIVES TURKISH DELEGATION

TO HEAR ACCOUNT OF THE MISSION

KEMALISTS OPTIMISTIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., April 18.

Constantinople.—Tewfik Pasha has returned and has been received in audience by the Sultan to whom he gave an account of the mission.

The Kemalist Delegation has also returned. Bekir Sami Bey stated that he was satisfied with his visits to London, Paris and Rome and he was certain that Turkey would shortly reap excellent results from them. The Kemalists have left for Angora.

ITALO-TURKISH TREATY.

DIRECT AGREEMENT WITH ANGORA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

ROME, April 16.

Commenting on the "Temps" Version of the Italo-Turkish Treaty the "Tribuna" declares that the Treaty merely places on record by direct agreement with Angora what was already been agreed upon amongst the Allies by the Triple Convention to which Britain was also a signatory.

INDIAN KHILAFAT DELEGATION.

LETTER TO MR. MONTAGU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., April 18.

Messrs. Chotani and Kidwai have addressed a letter to Mr. Montagu asking the Prime Minister to receive the delegation's views with regard to the future Government of Palestine. They request withdrawal of the British Army from the Ismid peninsula, unemployment of Indian Troops beyond the Indian Frontiers and closing of the Dardanelles and Bosphorous to all but the Turkish Navy.

SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION CUP.

PARTICK THISTLE BEAT GLASGOW RANGERS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 16.

In the final of the Scottish Association Cup Partick Thistle beat Glasgow Rangers by one goal to nothing.

30,000 PERSONS SEE GAME.

Thirty thousand spectators had assembled to watch the match between the Partick Thistle and the Glasgow Rangers in the Final of the Scottish Association Cup at Glasgow to-day. From the outset, the Partick Thistle were chiefly on the defensive but after twenty minutes play, Blair scored for them. Remainder of the first half the Partick had the advantage of wind behind them, but when the play was resumed after half-time interval, the Rangers had a big share in he game and were unlucky to lose, as many of their attacks just failed.

ECHO OF THE CAIRO LIBEL CASE.

SIR WILLIAM WILLCOCKS BOUND OVER FOR ONE YEAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 18.

Cairo.—Sir William Willcocks, who last month was found guilty of criminal libel and sedition has been bound over for one year in sureties of £1,000 after which he may be deported, if his presence in Egypt is considered undesirable. The Judge in passing sentence mentioned that the agitation got up by Sir William Willcocks and Kennedy had already cost Egypt four hundred thousand sterling.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH IN A PARIS HOTEL

OFFICER FOUND DEAD WITH BULLET WOUND IN TEMPLE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 18.

Paris. Lieutenant William Ogilvy Hosier, brother-in-law of Mr. Winston Churchill has been found dead at his hotel with a bullet wound in temple.

FIRE AT HAKODATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 18.

The fire reported in the message issued yesterday occurred at Hakodate not Makodate.

INDIA'S NEED.

GOLD STANDARD AND GOLD CURRENCY.

ANSWER TO EUROPEAN MERCHANTS.

MR. M. RAMJI'S SPEECH

Speaking the other day at the annual meeting of the Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants Association, in Bombay the Chairman, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, said any one, who will realise what times of trouble we are passing through will appreciate (he said) how difficult is our task at present. The most complicated question with which we are faced is, as you know well, the exchange question. Exchange which went to two shillings and eleven pence last year has gone down to one shilling and three pence, which means an increase of about 44 per cent. in the remittances importers have to make to England. An unfortunate attempt is made by some European merchants to give the wrong colouring to the resolutions passed by us during last December with regard to the Exchange and I take this opportunity to go a little more into explanation regarding our attitude. Several factors have operated in the present trade depression. The Government have committed a very great blunder in meddling with exchange, leading to a great loss on the part of the importers. Famine conditions the country and the absence of marriage on account of this being a Simhast year have also had their effect on the piece-goods market. Very large orders were placed for piece-goods and at the then lower prices prevailing on account of the high exchange prices have now still further gone down. Through all these factors merchants are faced with a loss of about 100 per cent. in their transactions, which led them to resolve not to go in for more purchases till the present conditions improved. It was also because of this that they resolved to make payments only when exchange reached two shillings. We approached the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for a joint consultation to consider the means to tide over the present situation but our offer was not accepted. In spite of this European merchants are now coming forward to say, that Indian merchants are guilty of having cancelled their contracts.

CANCELLATION OF CONTRACTS.

Under ordinary circumstances the cancelling of contracts in commercial transactions cannot be allowed, but the present circumstances are abnormal. Can anything be more regrettable than the attitude of a certain section of European merchants to traduce Indian merchants who have adopted the aforementioned resolutions in the circumstances when 50 to 60 per cent. of them are unable to bear the loss and the rest may be able to bear the loss only after wiping off all their assets? Importing houses have earned large commissions during the last three years on account of the high prices then prevailing. One cannot understand how it is wrong to ask these people to bear 33 per cent. of the loss to be suffered by Indian merchants. The Hon. Mr. Hailey referred in his Budget speech to the policy of general repudiation which, as he alleged, was going to be adopted by a section of Indian merchants. I, however, convinced him that there was no such general resolution for the repudiation of contracts but that efforts were being made by Indian merchants to have arrangements with importing houses he said to tide over the present crisis. Surely such efforts cannot be said to be repudiation of contracts. Sir Claude Hill, who was present at a meeting of the East India Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce when Sir McLeod referred to this so-called repudiation of contracts, wrote to the "Times", that Indian merchants had not demanded at all the rescinding of contracts. He emphasised that the whole situation was created through the currency and exchange policy of the Government of India, of which he was a member when the new policy was being tried.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ARGUMENTS.

Mr. McNaughten, speaking at the annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, recently observed that business required mutual confidence and that this would entirely be wanting if there was any suggestion that contracts ceased to be binding when they resulted in a loss to one of the contracting parties. I should like to ask Mr. McNaughten which merchants have demanded repudiation of their contracts. What they want is that they will take delivery of goods when exchange goes up to two shillings, a rate which was fixed last year by the Government with the principal support of European Chambers of Commerce. The Hon. Mr. Froom, retiring Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, himself said that an increase in exports would give a lift up to the exchange and the Government also have for the purposes of their budget prepared their accounts at 1s. 8d. I cannot understand

(Continued on next page.)

BRITAIN'S DIPLOMACY.

MUSLIMS NOT BE TO BE DECEIVED.

APPEAL FOR SMYRNA FUND.

The following is a copy of a manifesto sent to us for publication by the Central Khilafat Committee of the India. The Superintendent of the Committee informs us that the message was booked as a Press Telegram, but was held as "objectionable" and stopped from transmission. The message was evidently meant to reach the Press before the 6th April—the first day of the National Week:—

The Musulmans of India have given every chance to England ot cease her persistent hostility to Islam and the Ottoman Khilafat, but to no purpose. At every stage English hostility has shown itself to be more malignant, more naked and more unabashed. As a last chance Mussalmans consented that the President of the Central Khilafat Committee should accept the invitation of the Government and proceed with Dr. Ansari to England to take part in the Near East Conference. But such was the impatience of the open enemies of Islam and the Khilafat, that they did not wait even for the arrival of the Indian Mussalmans whom they had themselves invited but dictated their terms to the Turks before the Indian delegates had had the chance to state their views or to declare the demands of India.

INVITATION WAS A RUSE.

And now telegraphic advices make it clear that the whole thing was a ruse, calculated to lull the Islamic world. Hardly had the Turkish delegates left London when Greece, the pet protege or England, now with Constantine in power just as much a favourite as when Venizelos ruled, was let loose on the unsuspecting Turks in Anatolia. To them our brave brothers know what answer to give for our confidence in Allah is too great to doubt for a moment that their answer will be effective and final. But we in India have also to give our answer to the latest challenge of England. We never believed that the Treaty of Sevres could be revised in England. It was being revised in Asia Minor and God willing, it will be finally revised in India. The All-India Khilafat Conference is meeting in Meerut and may confidently be expected to give the necessary lead to our people.

SMYRNA SUFFERERS.

But not a moment must be lost in rescuing the widows and orphans of Smyrna from starvation and death. Already Madras has responded nobly, and not far short of a lakh has been contributed at Bezwada, Madras, Erode and Bangalore. On our way to Bombay also purses for relief of Smyrna sufferers have been handed to us at almost every principal station, and more is promised for immediate despatch direct to the Central Khilafat Committee at Bombay, so that the President may receive fifty thousand pounds sterling before he leaves Europe. We trust other provinces will respond equally eagerly, and prove to the world that Islam is ready to take up the challenge of its enemies. Through God's grace the Khilafat wrongs will be righted, the Punjab wrongs will equally certainly be righted, and we feel sure that Swaraj will come within the time limit fixed for it by the nation to ensure that such wrongs can never be repeated. But life cannot come back to the starving children of Smyrna's "Shahieds", if we allow them to die through our procrastination. We shall share with England and with Greece the sin of this murder if we allow them to die, while we are holding Conferences and Meetings and receiving the leaders of the movement with garlands and shouts of "Allah-o-Akbar." Let no Mussalman feed his wife or child before he has sent at least a day's sustenance for the widows and orphans of the brave defenders of Islam. This will be a more useful and effective answer to England and to Greece than indignant meetings of protest.

NATIONAL WEEK.

But while we do this for our brave brothers in Turkey, let us not forget India herself. From to-day begins the National Week in memory of the martyrs of Satyagraha. Let us commemorate their sacrifice by joining the Indian National Congress in hundreds of thousands and contributing to the Tilak Swarajya Fund on the same scale, and let a score of lakhs of *charkhas* be introduced into as many homes and thus bring to a successful close the peaceful revolution of India.

(Sd.) MOHD. AJMAL KHAN.
(Sd.) ABUL KALAM AZAD.
(Sd.) SHAUKAT ALI.
(Sd.) MOHAMED ALI.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

COL. WIGRAM AND LT. COL. MUSPRATT TO REPRESENT ARMY IN INDIA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 18.

A Communique states:—Colonel K. Wigram and Lieutenant-Colonel S. F. Muspratt have been selected by the Government of India to attend the forthcoming Imperial Conference in June on behalf of the Army in India. Lieutenant-Colonel Muspratt has accordingly resigned his appointment on British Mission to Kabul and has returned to India en the way to England.

The Second Session of Vishwa Brahman Samaj Parishad will be held at Sholapur on 29th 30th and 31st May 1921.

MULSHI PETHA PROJECT.

A RUIN TO 15,000 POOR VILLAGERS.

EXPLODED PLEA OF "PUBLIC UTILITY."

SATYAGRAH---RIGHT AND ONLY WEAPON.

BOMBAY'S EMPHATIC PROTEST.

In connection with the adoption of the Satyagraha vow by the peasants of Mulshi Peta, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held under the auspices of the Swarajya Sabha and the Indian Home Rule League last evening, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya—Mr. Yeshwant V. Nere presiding—when the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"This public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay protests against the persistence of Government and the Tata Company in carrying out the work of the Mulshi Petha Tank against the united wishes of the people of the Peta whose ancestral lands and homesteads and temples are threatened with destruction; and also against the attitude of the Government and the Tata Company in acclaiming that this work was being carried on in the interests of Bombay."

The meeting was a largely attended one though many people could not be present in spite of their eagerness to attend, on account of the name of place for the meeting not being mentioned in the announcements. Many people had—it is reported—gone to Shekkars' Wadi and Shantaram's Chawl for the meeting, but they were sorely disappointed.

MR. V. V. NERE.

The chairman at the outset said it was the question of Mulshi Petha that had brought them there, and he thought there was none in the audience who did not know what that question was. The question was the one which, if it ended well, would be well and good for all but if it ended otherwise it would be bad and deplorable for the whole country. The meeting was called to discuss the question at length.

MR. KHADILKAR

Mr. Khadilkar, who moved the resolution said in Marathi, "that the resolution he was going to move that day was of great importance affecting the best interests of the people of Mulshi Petha which was one of the best places of Poona and ever since the time of great Shivaji it had been one of the well-known places of India. He said that in Mulshi Petha poor persons were residing in peace and prosperity and now they were suffering under a great disadvantage.

About fifty acres o land were being captured by Government under the Land Acquisition Act, under the sole pretext of "public utility,". If the Tata Company contemplated starting a big company in Mulshi Petha, why could they not start such a company in Bombay where several acres of land were available? But, as they knew well, the sole intention of Government was to deprive the poor people residing in Petha of their dear homes and temples.

"Is it Just and Fair"

Proceeding the speaker stated whether it was just and fair to have possession of the lands under the Land Acquisition Act by paying in return to villagers miserable compensation. In England the Land Acquisition Act was not so strictly enforced as in India or i such an action were taken there, the Parliament would come to the protection of the people; but here, in India, nothing of the sort was done and the poor people were treated by Government servants in a most miserable manner. According to that Act any landowner was bound to give up his land to Government in the name of "public utility" and "public purpose."

"In the Interests of People of Petha."

Sir George Curtis, some time ago had brought forward a proposal (which according to the speaker was quite ridiculous) to the effect that some acres of lands were being taken possession of by Government in the interests of the people of Mulshi Petha. Sir Curtis had further stated that the value of those lands came to Rs. 100 or thereabout, and, therefore, they should not obstruct the project of the Tata Company. "But if the value of those lands comes to Rs. 100," said Mr. Khadilkar "why should Government and the Tata Company think of starting a new company in the Mulshi Petha, knowing full well that the united wish and desire of residents of that village is strongly and unequivocally against that project?" It was the attitude of the Government to harass hundred of residents, who, until now, were living in peace and prosperity, for the purpose of acquiring some acres o lands. For if the Tata Company had consulted some of the leaders of the people before embarking on the initiative acquisition of the lands in the Petha they would not have gone to the extent of rendering poor villagers quite homeless and helpless. "But the capitalists," said the speaker, "want by hook or crook to gain their object in view, at the cost of the poor people."

Proceeding the speaker stated that the capitalists of this country did not care for the interests of their poor brethren because they wanted anyhow to carry to completion their project in view. It was regrettable the lordly capitalists even after enjoying cool breeze of some hilly places could not stand the sight of the happy homes of the people of Mulshi Petha. It was most unfortunate that they were backed up by Government.

Driven to Fight Step of Satyagrah.

In the pious name of "public utility," the poor people of Mulshi Petha were made to suffer miserably. Would the people of England asked Mr. Khadilkar, have tolerated for one moment that sort of autocratic and shameful attitude of Capitalists? That people of Mulshi Petha, in order to protect themselves from the great danger which threatened them, had now resolved to resort to the right step of Satyagraha, which it was their bounden duty to support in all fairness.

One of the villagers of the Petha had the courage to bring to the notice of the Collector of the District that when Government had made up their mind to deprive the poor residents of the Petha of their hearths and homes, where could they have shelter and support? According to the speaker, it was no business of the Tata Company to start a new company in the Petha by driving the poor villagers out of it in these hard and trying times. Satyagrah, therefore, was the only course to which the people of that district could, without any hesitation, resort.

Ill-ged Supineness of Collector.

When the Engineer of the Tata Company was informed that on the Ram Naomi day, people of that district were going to resort to Satyagrah, he bluntly replied by assorting that a wall had already been raised by labourers and practically half of the project had been gone through. On the Ram Naomi day, as none of the labourers went to resume their work, the Engineer experienced great difficulties. At that time Mr. Kelkar happened to be there, and informed the Engineer of the wishes and insentions of the villagers to stop the project in view, but Mr. Kelkar's sound arguments and appeals fell on deaf ears.

Concluding the speaker stated that the resolution he was just going to move would be carried out without any hitch or dissentient voice as it deserved their sympathy and fellow-feeling for those poor villagers who were falling a prey to stubborn and hard-hearted capitalists and Government. (Prolonged cheers.)

MR C, B, VAIDYA

Rao Bahadur C. B. Vaidya seconding the Resolution said the action of Tata Company, combined with the Government of Bombay had given him a greater shock than what it had given to Mr. Khadilkar. Mr. Gandhi had started the Satyagraha movement when he saw that there was no alternative besides that left to the Indians to cope with the bureaucratic tricks and tactics of the Government. The present Land Acquisition Act of the Government was also being used as a trick.

By using the words "whereas such and such a property is required for a public purpose," Government could acquire anybody's home or hearth. The speaker was afraid sometime after, on the strength of those words, Government would attempt to search the people's pockets too!

Government had begun a sort of repression from a long time past, and God gave them Mahatma Gandhi to redress their wrongs. Histories of all nations showed that on the eve of the fall of their Government the latter ruled against the wishes of the people.

Because Indian labourers were not as strong as their brethren in Britain and other countries, Government found it easy to play fast and loose with them any time they pleased. But everything has an end, and too much of every thing was bad. He could not understand how Government could justify their action of exploiting the poor labourers of Mulshi Petha for the sake of the capitalists of Bombay. These people whom the Government are going to dishouse had been in that place for hundreds of years since the time of great Shivaji and they were now going to be turned out bag and baggage from their ancestral homes which were the only properties in the case of most of the poor people. It was therefore binding upon every right thinking man to raise his voice against that act of injustice, and therefore, Satyagrah which the poor residents of Mulshi Petha had perforce resorted to deserved their whole-hearted sympathy.

MR R, B, LALIT

Mr. R. B. Lalit said the look-out of every Government in every country, was to protect the life and property of the people. The massacre of the Punjab showed that the lives of Indians were never safe. They could be killed at any moment at the sweet will of any high official military or civil. The present operation of the Land Acquisition Act at Poona showed that their property also was not safe. Their property could be requisitioned by the Government any moment to please some favourites of theirs, the Government of Bombay were now going to expell fifteen thousand people from their sweet, dear homes which had sheltered them and their forefathers for hundreds of years. And they were going to be dishoused bag and baggage without the least arrangement being first made as to where they could go and how they could live after they were expelled the refrom. They had been told that mavlis of Mulshi Petha would be compensated. But here the compensation was being given in a strange way. In England an arbitrator was appointed to fix the compensation in such cases. But in the case of Mulshi Petha it was the Collector, an agent of bureaucracy, to pay whatever he liked to the ruined villagers. Every right thinking man would consider it a highly arbitrary action and therefore it was there duty to protest against such an action with all the emphasis that they could command.

DR. SAVARKAR

Dr. Savarkar in support of the proposition stated that the people of Mulshi Petha in the pious names of "public utility" and "public purpose" were being deprived of their lands. Without taking any permission of the residents of Mulshi Petha they were autocratically treated by Government. They therefore gathered there to enter their strong protest against that attitude of the Government and to sympathise with the action of Satyagrah of the villagers. Was the action of the Tata Company and Government quite fair? The people of Mulshi Petha were rendered quite helpless by the Tata Company and Government and, therefore, they were driven to resort to Satyagrah. If they did not protest against that attitude of the Tata Company, probably to-morrow any other European Company might think of starting a fresh Company in one of the villages of Poona by depriving the villagers of their lands and homes. They were therefore, present there to strongly protest against the most hasty step of the Tata Company and the Government.

As the people of Mulshi Petha were now at the tender mercies of the said Company and Government, it was the duty of the citizens of Bombay to rise to the occassion and sympathise with them, so that Government might know how the anger of Indians was provoked at such an autocratic step.

Concluding the speaker stated that he was sure the citizens of Bombay would not lag behind in the performance of their bounden duty towards the poor people of Mulshi Petha at that critical moment. (Loud Cheers.)

Recalling Past History

In his concluding remarks the chairman said that Mr. Khadilkar had mentioned that shares of Tatas had no attraction in the market and it was true. It was so because people had lost their faith in Tatas and the present action of the Tata Company would embitter the people's mind all the more. The villagers loved their lands more than they loved their children.

The Government ought to remember a similar contigency that arose in 1817, in connection with the Hindu adoption custom. At that time the East India Company had tried to acquire the lands belonging to the adopted children in Hindu families, but the reply they had received was "the land is ours and we shall not give it up even if we have to die for it." The situation was almost exactly the same now. This time also the fight was between the villagers and a company who must be compelled to give up their scheme which meant a ruin to fifteen thousand poor villagers.

GURDWARA BILL.

SIND SIKHS' OPPOSITION.

The following is a copy of the telegram sent by the Secretary of the Sikh Association, Hyderabad, Sind, on the 15th April to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

"Great indignation among Sikhs all over Sindh at the Punjab Government's Hostile attitude and arrests of innocent Sikhs. Sikhs are losing faith in Government." Protests meetings were also held by Sikh regiments in Sindh. The Gurdwara Bill will be unacceptable unless framed as desired by the Gurdwara Committee.

BOMBAY STRIKES.

FIRMLY HOLDING OUT.

The workmen of the P. and O. the Bombay Steam Navigation and the British India Steam Navigation Companies are still holding out. The strikers are so firm in their demands that they did not even turn up at the works to receive their wages. Yesterday evening the workmen again collected at the Ice Factory and were addressed by labour leaders exhorting them to be firmin their demands.

FAMINE IN BROACH DIST.

DACOITS BUSY

(Associated Press.)

BROACH, April 18.

In these days of famine, dacoits are at large looting the property of and endangering the lives of the inhabitants in the districts.

WOMEN AS SATYAGRAHIS.

AT MULSHI PETA DAM.

WORK POSTPONED TILL TUESDAY.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, April 18.

To-day the second day of the Satyagrah struggle at Mulshi opened just as yesterday with Satyagrahis sitting or lying flat on the work of the dam. A feeble attempt was made to commence work but it had soon to be abondoned. Supreme silence ruled over the whole scene. Some women also could be seen to-day among the Satyagrahis.

At 9 a.m. Mr. Kelkar with Mr. Bhopatkar and Mr. Gokhale arrived to-day from Poona. Mr. Kelkar went round the whole dam. Messrs. Bhaba and Cameron saw Mr. Kelkar and requested him to give them an opportunity to talk about the matter. They proposed that they would stop all work on the dam except watering the masonary work till Tuesday evening upon their word of honour with the object of facilitating discussion. Mr. Kelkar referred the matter to the Mayalis and after consultation they agreed to send their representatives to Poona to-morrow only to give a hearing to Tata men, final decision in the matter being reserved in their own hands. Both the parties agreed and amidst loud cheers Satyagrahis returned to their camp at 11 a.m.

Satyagrahis have thus succeeded in stopping the work till Tuesday evening.

AN INFORMAL REPRESENTATIVE MEETING.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, April 18.

As arranged at Mulshi an informal meeting of representatives of the Satyagrahis and the Tata Company was held this morning in the "Kesari" office. Messrs. Bhabha and Cameron having put forward the views of the Company a full and frank discussion took place on both sides for two and a half hours, though the meeting dispersed without any definite undertaking being offered or accepted on either side.

It is probable the Government would be urged to make a clean declaration of their policy in the matter which was long overdue, the Satyagrahis meanwhile reserving to themselves the right to proceed with Satyagraha from Wednesday if the work is proceeded with by the Company before Government makes its declaration of its full intention in respect of the satisfaction to be given to Mulshi people.

HOT, WARM, TEPID OR COLD?

In the course of a private conversation with Mr. Kelkar, a Tata representative denied that water thrown over the heads of Satyagrahis was scorching hot but admitted that it may have been hot owing to a long exposure of water-pipe in the sun.

CITIZENS' PUBLIC MEETING.

APPEAL FOR HELP: REMARKABLE RESPONSE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, April 18.

A meeting of the citizens of Poona was held on the open of Shivajee ground on Sunday night to consider the situation and progress of Satyagraha in Mulshi. Prof. Paranjpye, Chairman, explained the incidents at Mulshi and appealed for help. Messrs. Bhopatkar, Gokhale, Gunjal and Doctors Palsule and Phatak described the progress of Satyagraha from personal experience. Great excitement and enthusiasm prevailed. Foodstuffs, cloths, tents, medical help were offered and accepted. Two rings were handed over to the President one of which was sold by auction then and there fetching 175 rupees. The local merchants have offered funds for foodstuffs.

LADIES PUBLIC MEETING.

LECTURE BY MRS SAROJINI NAIDU

Under the auspices of the Bhagini Samaj a public lecture on "Women and National Service" will be delivered in Hindi by Shrimati Sarojini Naidu on Saturday, 23rd April, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale has kindly consented to preside. All Women are cordially invited to attend.

A PROPOSED LEPER HOSPITAL.

A DEPUTATION FROM CACUTTA

Mr. Piyush Kanti Ghose of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and Pandit Kripa ram, the well-known leprosy specialist, are on a visit to this city in connection with a leper hospital scheme for which they have already secured public sympathy in Calcutta and elsewhere. They are here for a short time and will be glad to see anybody interested in the matter. They request that letters may be addressed to them to the care of Mr. Govindlal S. Motilal, Lands End Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay or they may be met there between 6 and 10 in the morning.

FIRST MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD IN BASSEIN IN MAY.

BULLETIN NO. 2.

Dr. S. S. Moonje, the well-known nationalist leader of Nagpur, has been elected President of the Conference.

The sittings of the Conference will take place on the 6th, 7th and 8th of May.

The Conference pandal is being erected on extensive grounds near the historic Bassein fort, accommodate seven thousand persons.

The delegates will be housed in camps situated near the pandal under the cool shade of the lofty palms, with refreshing and pleasant breeze blowing from the sea. The delegates will bring their beddings with them.

Members of the Reception Committee have to pay a fee of Rs. 10 each, inclusive of the delegation fee. Delegate's fee is Rs. 3. Visitor's fee is Rs. 1 for the whole session and annas 8 for each day. Lady visitors will be admitted free of charge. Donations will be gratefully accepted.

Delegates making use of the accommodation provided by the Reception Committee will be charged Rs. 2-8 per day, this will include boarding and lodging charges.

Mahatma Gandhi, Moulana Shaukatali and Muhammadali Lala Lajpatrai, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, V. J. Patel, S .M. Paranjpe, Gangadharao Deshapande, Madhavrao Anney, Joseph Baptista, M. R. Jayaker, Abbas Tyabji, Pandit Motailal Nehru, Mrs. Saraladevi Chaudkarani and many other distinguished persons have been invited to the Conference and are expected to attend either as delegates or visitors.

Special seats will be reserved for lady delegates and visitors.

Rumours of plague in Bassein are greatly exaggrated and the public are requested not to rely on them. The Pandal and the delegates camps are situated far away from the town and are practically immune from infection. The Reception Committee will take every care to look after the comforts and convenience of delegates and visitors. Bassein is a a cool and pleasant seaside summer resort.

Ten agriculturists from each district will be admitted free on producing a certificate from the Secretary or other responsible officer of their respective Congress Committee of their inability to pay delegates fee and of their being *bona fide* agriculturists. Similarly ten agriculturists from each Taluka of the Thana District will be admitted free on producing a similar certificate.

Bassein is situated on the B. B. and C. I. Railway and there is a frequent and convenient train service between Bombay and Bombay.

RESOLUTIONS.

A special sub-committee of the Reception Committee is considering the draft resolutions to be brought before the Conference and would welcome any suggestions from responsible bodies or persons in Maharashtra. All communications should be sent as soon as possible.

Intending delegates and visitors are requested to send intimation to the Reception Committee as early as possible; delegation forms can be had from the respective Talukas and District Congress Committees of Maharashtra or from the Hon. Secretaries. Being the first Maharashtra Provincial Conference to be held under the amended Constitution of the Indian National Congress at the time of a grave and critical political situation in the country it will be a gathering of momentous significance. The Non-Cooperation question will occupy a prominent place in the deliberations of the Conference as will also the questions on the Khilafat and the Punjab Tragedy. Questions of local interest to Maharashtra will also receive careful consideration. The sitting should therefore provide a rallying ground to all earnest workers for the motherland and the Reception Committee hereby extend a cordial welcome to all such persons to be present at the Conference and to participate in its deliberations.

NEAR EAST CONFERENCE AND MOSLEM DEPUTATION MEMBERS.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, April 18.

Some of the members of the Muslem Deputation to the Near East Conference are expected to arrive in Bombay by the mail steamer to-morrow. Mr. Sassan Imam will be arriving to-morrow and he reaches Patna on the morning of the 21st instant.

REDUCTION IN COST OF LIVING IN MARCH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 16.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 18.

According to the Labour Ministry's statistical tables further eight per cent reduction in the cost of living occurred in March as compared with February. The figures were 141 per cent. and 133 per cent. for February and March respectively, above the pre-war prices. The decrease was due to the reductions in food prices but clothing also continued to decline.

DEATH OF GENERAL COWANS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 16.

Recd. 12-40 p.m., April 18.

The death is announced of General Sir John Cowans at Mentone.

[The late General Sir John Steven Cowans, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., etc., was born on the 11th March, 1862, at Cranford in Middlesex. He joined the Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own) in 1881 and rose to be General in 1919. He was a member of H. M.'s Army Council for the whole duration of the World War and was the recipient of Military honours from several foreign countries.]

RANGOON NEWS.

RAILWAY MEN'S UNION.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 18.

Proceedings against Molvi Abdula Mirza have been dispensed with, an order under section 144 having been served upon him. It is believed that the Molvi will shortly leave Rangoon.

Nearly 500 employees of the railway representating all races met on Saturday afternoon with the object of forming an Union. Mr. Vedamurti, editor of the "Daily News" presided and warned the meeting against strikes without full previous consideration and comprehensive organisation. Speeches supporting the organisation of an Union were delivered after which objection was taken to participation in the meeting of the number of men who are on strike from the Insein workshops. The Chairman decided they should not take part in the meeting any way. The proposal for the formation of an Union was passed after which the Anglo-Indians retired from the meeting. The meeting however continued and elected a provisional committee and the appointment of the chairman as the president of the Union was discussed, objection being taken to an outsider being elected as an Union official.

Burma Railway Menials strike fixed for Sunday night did not take place. Men concerned held a meeting and passed resolutions for memorlising to the Company demanding answer within a week.

RAILWAY BOARD'S ARROGANCE.

RAILWAY WORKMEN IN BAD MOOD.

Mr. S. H. Jhalwala the Secretary of the First All-India Railwaymen's Conference writes to say that a Resolution was passed by the Conference that the Railway Board should receive a deputation which will represent the men's grievances. It was to be headed by Rai Saheb Chandulia Prasad. But the Railway Board has sent an arrogant reply refusing to receive the said Deputation. Though a good deal of purpose has been served by the President giving evidence on the Railway Committee, yet the general feeling among the men is to insist on the Board to hear their grievances. At the forthcoming meeting of the Standing Committee of the Conference a very hot debate is expected. Announcement will be made shortly by the Secretary with regard to the holding of the above Committee. Mr. Jhalwala desires to take this opportunity to inform all those who are interested in the Railway Conference that the full report is ready and the final sheets of statements of accounts are passing through the Press. The Report with the accounts will be shortly out.

INDIA'S NEED.

(Continued from Previous page.

why merchants alone should be charged with making unreasonable demands based on wrong calculations. Mr. McNaughten has become angry with the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants Association and observed that the dispute would have been long since settled but for its interference. I should like to know how many merchants Mr. McNaughten has accommodated as also if he has at any times called together all his constituents to consider the question. Has he shown his willingness to settle with his constitutents if not at 2 shillings at something less? As far as I know he has done nothing of the sort. The Association has interfered only because collective action alone would be able to tide over the situation. If the Association had not interfered European merchants would have cared nothing for individual demands and requests and would have found it easy to take strong action against their constituents.

I am very glad to note that while English business firms have remained obstinate in their attitude and indifferent to the suggestions for compromise, Japanese and Continental firms met their constituents half-way by freeing them from all responsibilities having cancelled contracts and borne a percentage of the loss themselves. Great credit is due to these foreign offices who accommodated their constituents in this manner. They are able to do new business, while English offices have to sit with folded hands. The latter should now take a leaf from the book of Japanese and Continental firms and meet their constituents half-way. If they do not take any such step, Japanese importing offices will be still more successful in their business enterprise and Manchester will be left back in the race.

I am of opinion that for the present at least there should be no Government interference with regard to Currency and Exchange but that in future whenever a suitable opportunity arises, a committee consisting of Indians must be appointed to consider the question of introducing a gold currency in this country. We do not want gold exchange standard. We are carrying on trade with gold standard countries and hence our main requirement is gold standard and gold currency.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 18.

The western disturbance has given local rain and snow in Kashmir. There has also been nearly general rain in Assam, with a few falls in Upper Burma. Bengal and South Hyderabad. Chief amounts are: Yamethin half an inch, Lashio quarter, Dibrugarh half, Tezpur, Gauhat, Shillong, Mymensung three quarters and Kodaikmal one quarter.

Forecast:—An extension in Bengal.

LONDON LETTER.

RECOGNITION OF THE SOVIET.

FATAL FOREIGN POLICY.

IRISH DECIDE BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

(Through Hindusthan News Agency.)

LONDON, March 23.

Probably the most important effect of the Russian rade agreement, at last signed between this country and the Soviet Government, will be its implicit recognition what Mr. Lloyd Georgo called in the House of Commons last night, "the de facto Government of Russia, which undoubtedly it is". The Official Moscow wireless seems to corroborate this in its statements that the agreement means the opening up of relations with other bourgeois states which come within the British influence, and paves the way to a similar agreement with the United States. Whether it will immediately mean a great accession of Russian Trade with this country is more doubtful; the long delay of two years has naturally increased the difficulties in that direction. There is also the question of the position of British shareholders in Russian Companies, though in regard to that, and pending the settlement of test case in the courts, Mr. Lloyd George' speech is also not without significance in its assurances that the Bolsheviks had never repudiated the claims of British nationals, though they had counter-claims to advance, and that the whole question would be under review when the general peace treaty is being drawn up. Altogether, it looks as though we were at last to have an opportunity of recovering one of our lost foreign markets, after doing our best to destroy it by supporting every anti-Soviet adventurer who turned up in the internal. But why have we wasted two years over it?

The Politics of Unemployment.

As a statement of the case for the workless last night's debates in the House was informative, but nothing more. Mr. Hopkinson, from the employers' standpoint, was not constructive in his remark that the whole standard of living must come down and may remain down for five years before we can improve on the standard of 1914, though he was conciliatory in his praise of the "almost incredible" patience of the workers. Mr. Clynes spoke of the mass of suffering lying behind the 1,218,000 persons on the unemployed registers, and the 744,000 on short time, which did not include thousands of others not on the registers; and of the depletion of the reserve funds of the trade unions. He wisely said that the cure for unemployment lay, not in relief or insurance, but in the provision of work and the re-establishment of our export trade. Well, in time the Russian trade agreement will begin to work, perhaps. But meanwhile, our politicians pursue their wild and destructive course in Germany and Ireland, to say nothing of Turkey and Greece, or of India and Egypt; and unless Labour grows strong enough to change their foreign policy, unemployed debates in Parliament simply beat the air.

Labour and Reparations.

Labour made a belated effort in the House to recover the ground it had lost morally over its support of the Reparations Bill, by voting against the Third Reading; but that, of course, did not keep it from passing with a large majority. Never was there such an instance of mechanical deference to an imaginary public opinion. Not a section in the country of any importance failed to criticise the bill, described by Mr. Clynes as "not a Bill to make Germany pay, but a Bill to make the British people pay the debt of the Germans". A non-Labour member complained pathetically that "the importer should not be placed in a worse position as a result of a bill to recover reparations from Germany." Many Labour speakers showed that trade would suffer from it and unemployment be increased; others pointed out that, unless similar bills were passed by the Allied countries, their trade would benefit at the expense of ours. The defence put forward by the Government was weak in the extreme. But the Bill passed all right.

Coalition Politics.

There has been a slight flutter in political circles over the sudden resignation of Mr. Bonar Law, but it is still doubtful if the election in his place, as Leader of the Conservative Party, of Mr. Austen Chamberlain will greatly affect Coalition politics. Perhaps there is ground for thankfulness in the fact that Sir Edward Carson was not chosen instead as was first rumoured. But there is no reason to believe that the new Leader will be less obstinately anti-German, anti-Irish or anti-Labour than his predecessor; though it is possible that his influence over our impressionable Prime Minister may be less potent. That the change involved will precipitate an autumn General Election seems to be generally believed. That is the only hope of those who deprecate direct action, but see political action paralysed by the present Coalition majority in Parliament.

New Irish Policy.

A new development in Irish policy, that is, in the policy of the Sinn Feiners, has just been determined at a secret session of Dail Eirann. Concurrently with the initiation of a campaign for the development of Irish manufacturers and industries, a progressive exclusion of certain articles of British manufacture was determined upon, "to last until the British war of aggression upon the Irish people ceases." It was announced that the boycott of Belfast goods was rapidly becoming complete. This decision likely to be far more effective (if capable of execution) than any policy of violence that Sinn Fein can bring into operation against the Government's forces in Ireland, is of vital significance to Labour in this country. There can be no doubt, of its ultimate effect upon unemployment here, already hardly hit by the destruction of creameries and the looting of shops and stores in Ireland. The boycott is a desperate weapon, and all the more so because it will chiefly hurt the workers; and the question, as in all such desperate measures, is whether the irritation thus caused will merely alienate the sympathy of British Labour or goad it into greater energy in demanding a settlement of the Irish policy.

Meanwhile, the extent of the violence in Ireland spreads every day. Street battles in Dublin are of everyday occurrence; trains as well as lorries are ambushed; what used to be skirmishes are now open fights, with loss of life on both sides. Naturally the outrages by irregular forces of the Crown do not become less under such circumstances; and a guardedly official reply in the House of Commons does not satisfactorily dispose of the rumour that 150 time expired Cameron Highlanders, stationed at Queenstown, have refused to reinlist as a protest against the duties they have been compelled to perform in Ireland. This sort of spirit, if it spreads among the Crown forces (and there is ample evidence of resignations on such grounds from the Black-and-Tans and Auxiliary police force) is more likely to induce a change of Irish policy than all the debates in the House of Commons, of which we have about once a week, in these days.

The Mines Question.

The Miners' wage negotiations have reached a very critical stage and the result of the decisions taken in the different mining districts will be laid before to-morrow's adjourned delegate conference. The questions before the miners are whether they will accede to the owners' offer of a temporary agreement on the wages question, based on separate arrangements in each district or whether they will adhere to the policy of a National Wages Board (which guarantees that the poorer miners shall be worked at the same rate of wages as the richer ones). So far as is at present known, the districts are not unanimous in their decisions; but it is evident that a large section of them, those in South Wales and Scotland, for certain, are against temporary settlement.

Transport Chaos in Germany.

Mr. Robert Williams, President of the International Transport Workers' Federation, has received valuable information from the International Secretary, Mr. Edo Fimmen, regarding the effects on German transport of the British and Allied appropriation of German shipping. Seamen and firemen, dockers and waterside workers, are unemployed and under-employed, while the inland waterway transport workers, nominally enjoying an 8-hour day, are now working two extra hours in order to deliver coal to France. German transport is consequently in chaos, and meanwhile, France does not know what to do with the German rolling stock handed over to them, which is too heavy for their permanent way.

End of Free Trade.

Speaking at a London Conference, Mr. Norman Angell said that any attempt to put the Reparations Bill into effect would put an end to the hope of European unity and to the League of Nations. Incidentally, too free trade also, for if the 50 per cent. tax on exports were really paid by the Germans, why stop at Germany? Why not pay off our American debts in the same way?

A Peer and the Labour Party.

Viscount Deerhurst, a Conservative candidate for Parliament, said in a recent public speech that one of the aims of the Labour Party was the nationalisation of women. He also said that the party was out for "the unadulterated destruction of the British Empire."

Irish Items

The raiding of a solicitor's office by Crown forces and the carrying away of papers used in the defence of men on trial for murder was the subject of a meeting of the Irish Bar, at which it was declared, on Mr. Healy's motion, that the privileges of the Bar had been infringed.

Two men, charged at a court-martial in Galway with proposing and seconding Loughrea District Council a resolution pledging allegiance to Dail Eirann and severing connection with the local Government Board, have been sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, and the Chairman of the meeting to 18 months' for permitting the resolution to be passed.

BURMA NEWS.

CASE AGAINST KHILAFAT WORKER WITHDRAWN.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 17.

Burma railway employees have formed themselves into a union known as the Burma Railway employees Union and a provisional committee has been formed to frame the rules.

In view of the fact that notice under section 144 of C.P.C. has been served on Moulvi Abdulla Misra, there is, according to Major Macdonald, Commissioner of Police, no necessity for any further proceedings against Moulvi Sahib under section 108 of the Code and therefore the case under that section was withdrawn yesterday.

Presiding at the annual general meeting of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Mr. V. F. Grey said the only way to improve exchange was to stir up export, improve credits of continental countries and stop free import of silver.

Complete Hartal was observed at Chiplu on the 13th. All the shops in the bazar were closed and a public meeting was arranged in the evening.

UNTOUCHABILITY.

"DISGRACE TO HINDU SOCIETY."

MAHATMA GANDHI'S MESSAGE TO ANTYAJA PARISHAD.

(From our Own Correspondent(

AHMEDABAD, April 15.

The National Week came to a close on Wednesday when the city obsedved complete hartal. A huge meeting was addressed by Mahatma Gandhiji, who arrived here on Tuesday, on the Sabarmati sands. Some 20,000 people attended counting some 250 ladies among them.

Gandhiji in the course of his speech said:—"We are no longer fighting for mere righting of the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs. We want Swaraj which should be Ramraj. This Raksahs Raj means continuation of terror and exploitation of the weak. This Ramraj we want to achieve by self-purification. Prayers must have gone out from us during the National week to instil feelings of justice and mercy in us and to give us power to non-co-operate with vice and to keep us away from violence and anger. We have conducted vigorously our campaigns with regard to withdrawal from Government schools and courts, but we must at times cry halt. We have done what we could for students and pleaders. To work any more for them means economically a waste of time. We must now turn to our body; we must clothe it in Swadeshi garments and for that we must take to spinning. It is no sacrifice, because it means saving of 60 crores rupees every year to India. So long as I see a single individual clothed in foreign material, the thought weighs heavily upon me that we are not observing the easiest of Swaraj conditions. I find Gujarat the worst criminal in this respect. In other parts of India people have not taken wholly to foreign clothes. A few Swadeshi things at least adorn their persons, but there is hardly any redeeming feature about dress in Gujarat. Congress has ordered one crore of rupees to be collected. This money is not to be sent on sending deputations and carrying on agitation. It is to be used for introducing *charka* into every household."

Gandhiji congratulated Ahmedabad on possessing so brave a man as Dr. Kanuga, who though injured on eye by a stone from a hooligan, did not give up picketting duty. Such incidents add greatly to the lustre of the struggle. Generals may fall; their deaths are to be cheered, but the army has to march on the Swaraj is impossible to attain without such heroic courage.

He finally appealed Gujarat to contribute its quota to the National fund and more to cover up the deficit of starving Orissa and march on vigorously removing defect at each stage.

AT THE ANTYAJA PARISHADA.

Gandhiji, presiding at the 4th Antyaja Parishada in the evening delivered an inspiring message in the course of which he said:—

Opponents charge me that my belief about untouchability are later day events after my hardship in the African jails and contact with European missionaries, but the sense of injustice was early formed in me at the age of 12. My knowledge of Hindu scriptures confirms me in my beliefs that the treatment of our so-called "Untouchables" was a great sin and disgrace to the Hindu society. It has reacted not only on the Hindu society but on the Indian nation as a whole. Indians are pariahs of the Empire, but their vision is justly changing and I have now seen sense of justice and piety dawning on the Indian society to a greater degree. Swaraj for Untouchable means their emancipation from this bondage and this emancipation they should try to achieve by self-purification, by giving up all sort of vices and raising themselves in the estimate of humanity. Hindu society will then readily recognise them as a part of their own, and will come hugging them. A Hindu never desires for re-birth and I, as a Hindu would pray for final salvation this very birth. But, if it be necessary for me to be reborn, I would like to be an untouchable, so that being one of them I may help them attaining their right place in society.

AMRITSAR ANNIVERSARY.

OBSERVANCE BY AMRAOTI CITIZENS

(From our Correspondent)

AMRAOTI, April 14.

A meeting of the citizens of Amraoti, was held yesterday at Nandgarn, a village 7 miles off from the city, to commemorate the martyred souls of Jalianwala Bagh massacre," Mr. Ozerkar, presiding. Mr. Tabasahib Khaparde in course of his speech said, so long as the harrowing details of the Punjab are towering in the minds of the Indians, India will know neither rest nor respite, criticising the Duke's statement advising Indians to forget the past, the speaker asked how the Cawnpur-Well where lay burried some mudered English souls and which is so well preserved by the Government to be forgotten, how is the room at Calcutta where the Black-whole tragedy is alleged to have been committed, and which is kept under soldier's guard to be forgotten by the Anglo-Indians.

Mr. Y. G. Deshpande in an impressive speech referred to the black deed perpetrated by Gen. Dyer. He urged upon the audience to pass through the ordeal of non-co-operation in a completely non-violent manner. "Freedom from violence alone can bring us freedom from foreign rule" concluded Mr. Deshpande.

AHMEDABAD LETTER.

BOYCOTT OF LIQUOR SHOPS.

WOMEN PICKETS MOST EFFECTIVE.

"SLAVERY BOND" AND EDUCATIONAL GRANT.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 13.

The liquor shop picketing is in full swing. The sales have considerably reduced. The fall is from an average sale of 800 gallons to 40 gallons per day. This has made the licensees more uneasy. The steadiness and devotedness of the volunteers have greatly terrified them. Even their clamourings have proved of no avail. The District Magistrate saw that the temperance movement was devoid of violence and hence could not find his way to help them. Now they are thinking of waiting in deputation on the Excise Minister.

But these do not in the least alter the discouraging circumstances under which the volunteers are working. Perhaps they have added more to their difficulties. When the licensees saw that the police department as such would not come to their help, they managed to engage the sympathies of individual policemen whose attentions to the volunteers have always been obnoxious. The terms on which the licenses are given are observed only in the breach and at times illegalities have been committed under the very nose of the volunteers and the police appeals to whom always prove in vain. Boys under sixteen are freely admitted while liquor is sold outside the licensed premises. I had for the purpose of ascertaining the truth kept one shop under survey, that of Delhi Darwaja.

QUESTIONABLE TACTICS.

One Muhammadan in Civil clothes, with all the attributes of a ruffian, is posted near the shop during its working hours and he has the audacity to proclaim himself to be one of the police force in the C.I.D. His only duty, methinks, is to keep regularly dinning into the ears of the volunteers that he is there to arrest them no sooner do they interfere with the liberty of any person. The District Magistrate has refused interference and it is a wonder how this "gentleman" comes to be posted there. If he be a policeman, his posting is unauthorised; if not, the authorities must see that none personates a policeman. He has his friends too. One police head constable, is found to be peculiarly aggressive. Whether on duty or off duty he never forgets to visit the shop and drives many a victim into the shop against his wish when dissuaded by volunteers he is thinking of returning home. When the breaches are brought to the notice of these worthies, their reply is they are men to arrest the volunteers, they know nothing with regard to the sale of liquor and conditions governing it.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE ASSOCIATION.

The picketing is conducted mostly by N.C.O.'s under the auspices of an N.C.O. body. This has smoothened matters greatly for the shop-keepers who break law with impunity. Ahmedabad can boast of a total abstinence association and its president Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Nilkanth is gracing the local council. But the association seems to be slumbering under the influence of an incurable torpor. It is the duty of this association to see that the terms of the licensees are observed. This phase of Non-Cooperation movement has appealed to the imagination of the populace and has added greatly to its value in popular eyes. Corporators, who wish to help the Government by keeping its moral authority in tact, must see that these are the opportunities when they can serve the people and win them over to their side. But perhaps in their great wisdom they smell sedition in this and help undermining an influence which they profess much anxiety to uphold.

Meanwhile, Gandhiji's appeal to the women of Gujarat has gone home and some ladies have come out to picket shops. Their efforts have been very successful. The drunkard who used to challenge the male vigilance has always turned away at a gentle request from female lips.

PILLARS OF THE SOCIETY.

Some recent events go to show that some of the leaders of society have been criminals of the worst type. A gentleman, who is the brother of a High Court Judge and holds a very influential position in the local Bar and the Municipality, has thought it fit to marry a young woman of 22 or so even though one of his wives survives, while another has left him three or four children. Of course, the people's tongue is always scandalous and puts the price of the young bride at some 25,000 rupees. Two very rich millowners gave caste-dinners and fattened Brahmins at the cost of thousands of rupees, while some parts of the country are in the clutches of a terrible famine. All these are society people. The society almost looks upon to them for good examples. But instead of proving to be the pillars of society, they have turned out to be its enemies. It would be far better if people like these withdraw from their position of influence otherwise the society must eject them.

EDUCATIONAL GRANTS.

It was Rao Saheb Haribal Desai who opposed the other day in the local Council the provision of a large sum for giving grants to the educational institutions on the ground that the refusal of many an institution to accept any Government grant on account of Non-Cooperation does not warrant provision of so large a sum. But his objection was won over by an assurance from the Minister of Education that the number of such institutions was not very large and the grants shall have to be enhanced in many cases. The Rao Saheb should see what is being done in his own city and how the taxpayers' money is being spent. The schools, which otherwise used to receive hardly a respectable grant, are now getting thousands of rupees. But they have all to sign a "slavery bond" promising an "eternal loyalty" to cooperation. It is no wonder if this loyalty be highly valued and the purchased loyalists get their rewards in rupees, annas and pies. We know of scandalous assessments of grants to the Mission High School for a number of years but there will be no wonder if such scandals are now repeated in the case of almost all the schools because that is the high price which the Government have to pay for for combatting "the evil of Non-Cooperation."

GURUDWARA MOVEMENT.

GOVERNMENT EXPLAINS ITS ATTITUDE

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 17.

A resolution of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council on the Sikh Gurudwara movement has been published in the current issue of the Punjab "Gazette" which explains the attitude of the Government towards the Gurudwara movement and the steps taken by it to remedy the situation. The following are extracts from the resolution:—

The Governor-in-Council regrets to find that attempts are being made in public speeches and writing to embitter the cordial relations which have hitherto been maintained between the Government and the Sikh community which has worked with Government so loyally in the past and he considers it necessary to explain certain aspects of the Government's position before further mischief can be done. The whole tendency of the Government policy during the last few years has been to accord to the Sikh community all reasonable privileges and to remove any legitimate grievances that may have existed. The Government has done more in the last few years to evince its sympathy with Sikh aspiration than in any similar previous periods of its history. It is, therefore, especially painful for Government to find efforts being made to create a feeling of estrangement between it and the community. While according its active help in secular matters, Government have in religious questions between Sikhs and Sikhs maintained an attitude of sympathy for the progress of the community. The recent movement for reform of those Sikh Gurudwaras and shrines whose reform was necessary has been treated by Government as in itself a purely religious matter, and so far as it is a purely religious matter it has been looked upon with general sympathy by Government and its office.

Government have no desire to interfere with its progress, but when the rights of others, whether Sikhs or members of other communities are affected Government has necessarily had to act with circumspection, and when such rights have been disturbed by violence or intimidation Government have had to vindicate the law. They have in some four or five cases found it necessary to arrest persons believed to have been guilty of breaking law by taking possession of shrines by intimidation or force. The question whether persons arrested were guilty is being investigated by courts and every facility has been given to accused to represent their cases to courts themselves or through their legal advisers. If they have failed to avail themselves of the opportunities for vindicating their innocence, the fault cannot be attributed to Government. Moreover allegations which have been made that Sikhs have been arrested for wearing *Kirpans* are quite untrue. Men have been arrested for wearing swords and men who were wearing *Kirpans* have been arrested for specific offences but no man who was wearing *Kirpan* in a peaceable manner has been interfered with for wearing a *Kirpan*.

EMERGENT LEGISLATION.

Steps at the same time have been taken by Government to introduce emergent legislation so as to provide legal means for dealing with Gurudwars and shrines and so removing all excuse for use of violence. The Bill has been introduced with no other object than that of supplying to the party of reform a method of securing a procedure which the existing law does not provide and it has been devised solely with the object of meeting the immediate need of the Sikh community.

Government desire in this connexion to make clear their attitude towards the Gurudwara Prabandak Committee as their attitude at times has been misrepresented. This Committee which consists of about 175 persons states that it has been formed to look after all panthic Gurudwaras within the province and outside and that it is entitled to make such changes as it thinks fit in the management of such shrines. These are claims which may or may not be recognised by persons in charge of shrines or by courts of law, but these claims have neither been acknowledged nor denied by the Government as such claims do not in themselves affect relations of Government to people. If the Committee or its agents are able, without using any intimidation or violence and without sending organised parties of persons whose appearance at a shrine has the practical effect of intimidating occupants, to persuade the existing incumbents to modify in a lawful manner the existing arrangements of Gurudwars and shrines, Government has no desire whatever to interfere and, so far as such modifications may tend to secure real reforms, they have the sympathy and approval of Government.

Government is glad to be assured that the Committee have expressed their strong disapproval of intimidation and violence and it is to be hoped that the expressed wishes of the Committee will in this respect be scrupulously observed by the community as a whole.

EAST AFRICA LETTER.

COLOUR BAR AGAIN.

INDIANS PROHIBITED TO BID FOR PLOTS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

March 22.

The colour bar in this country rises phœnix-like, every time it is suppressed. The other day at the time of the auction sale of some plots of Mr. Abdul Rasul, it was ruled that no Indians can bid for them. The sale was postponed because the under-Secretary of State promised reconsideration both of the policy of segregation and land ownership. But the officials in Kenya care a fig for the opinion of the Under-Secretary of State for the colonies. The Kenya official gazette just announces sale of some sixteen farms by auction in Nairobi. The land officer has introduced the following bar clause: "European British subjects will be permitted to bid and purchase. Non-British subjects will require the consent in writing of his Excellency the Governor."

So, the British Indian subjects are entirely prohibited from bidding for the plots, while Italian, Portuguese, Russian, Japanese and Chinese subjects can bid for them with the consent of the Governor. The Government of India dispatch, had expressed itself strongly in favour of Indians being allowed to own lands anywhere in East Africa. But the opinion of the Government of India does not count for much with the bureaucrats of this dark continent. These are the privileges of the Indian citizens of the British Empire! It is time Indians should be disillusioned about the rights and privileges in this God-forsaken Empire. There is always a great difference between words and actions, not only of British statesmen, but of all Britishers.

Education of Indian children

It is certain Indians will have to groan under humiliations so far as they live in this country. The white settlers and planters are opposed tooth and nail against the rights of the Indian community. I will give one more instance. The Government of Kenya had set apart a building grant of £100,000 for the education of the children of Kenya. The Government proposed to apportion the grant as follows:

£50,000 Europeans.
£30,000 Indians.
£20,000 Natives.

The question was brought before the Board of Education last week, and some of the European members strongly objected to the grant of £30,000 for Indian education. A member of the Board, in opposition to the proposal of the Government moved an amendment that the grant be divided as follows:—

£40,000 Europeans.
£40,000 Natives.
£20,000 Indians.

And the proposition was passed, although the president of the Board voted against it. This is the way in which the arrogant white settlers attempt to humiliate Indians. The Governor of Kenya, Sir Edward Northey, have been insistently telling the Legislative Council, the Director of Public Instruction and other officials that he has received instructions from the Secretary of State for the colonies that as much attention should be paid to Indian education as on European education and that grants for Indian education should be increased in view of the large percentage of taxes that they pay, but his is a cry in the wilderness. Nobody cares to pay any heed to what he says. Mr. Varma, who is an Indian representative on the Board of Education moved a resolution to increase the Indian grant to £50,000, but to no avail.

Trade Depression.

Trade of the colony glides a very dull course. Depression in the world markets and the uncertainties of exchange are the two essential factors which react very badly on commerce of this country. There is no market for coffee, rubber and cotton, which are the main products of Kenya and Uganda. The condition of Indian merchants is very critical, because the exchange is against them. The exchange rate has been going down in India while the exchange of this country has been stabilised at two shillings. Nobody can foresee how long these conditions will last.

BULANDSHAHR POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

ENTHUSIASTIC PROCEEDINGS.

(From a Correspondent.)

BULANDSHAHR, April 12.

The District political conference, Bulandshahr began its sitting at 2 p.m. on 10th April at Lyall Talac. After national songs were sung the chairman of the Reception Committee read his presidential address. Pandit Kashipal Misra Swadesh was elected president. Maulana Kakhir of Allahabad read a suitable poem. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu graced the conference and charmed the overcrowded meeting with her usual oratorical eloquence. About ten thousand people including delegates and visitors were present. Maulana Tasadouk Hussain Shirwani impressed the audience with his speech. The meeting ended at 6 p.m. The night sitting began at 8 p.m. and lasted till 1 p.m.

Messrs. Kavasji P. Jagendi and Pandurang Rao have been appointed Assistant Traffic Superintendents in the B. B. & C. I. Railways Company in appreciation of long and satisfactory services rendered by them to the Company.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side only.

INDIAN OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION

A MOCK TRIAL!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—All thanks to you for giving publicity to the complaints of the Athletes who represented India in the Olympic game held at Antwerp in 1920. It was your publicity alone that served as a flapper to the gentlemen of Poona in charge of the Association. Your service forced a trial on them and on the 3rd instant was held the farce of a trial in the rooms of the Deccan Gymkhana. The sub-committee was strengthened by a team of Legal Practitioners. It is against the conduct of the trial that all the athletes have to complain. Was this the treatment that the country desires her representatives to get, is the question the Athletes are putting.

The committee conducted the whole trial precisely as a European Judge in India conducts the trial when the accused is an European.

It passes the athletes' understanding why tribunal should not contain representatives from all provinces of India. None but a native of Poona can understand the cabalish spirit in Poona. The cliques in Poona have nothing to learn in the act of shielding some body whom they—for any reason—decide to shield. In the trial the athletes who were the aggrived party were treated as criminals, while the aggressor was given every facility. The athletes were kept separate from each other as if they were determined per jurors. Each athlete was heckled by a number of lawyers including the leader of the criminal Bar of Poona. Without vanity I state it, as a fact, that I am the most educated of all the athletes and I can imagine from my own experience how very much confounded they must have been. I was not asked questions in the manner of an impartial judge but in the manner of a hostile advocate bent on tripping his client's opponents. The least circumstance as that I was come down upon by a more than half a dozen gentlemen, closely following each other, in catechising me. I am afraid I shall have to tell a long story to the Indian public. But just now I am referring to three or four indications of the unfairness of the trial.

If, between two parties one highly educated and the other almost completely ignorant, any party has to be given facility at a trial, it is the latter that deserves it. Here it was the direct opposite of it. Mr. Bhoot, a highly educated man was given every facility, shown every indulgence, while the ignorent athletes were hard put and tripped and cornered. Mr. Bhoot was e.g. allowed to mistake a rain coat for an over coat. The Poona lawyer may be liable to such a mistake but a gentleman with Mr. Bhoot's command of English travelling abroad will never mistake ne for the other. Mr. Bhoot was allowed to mean London where in a cool written statement he wrote Antwerp. The report submitted by the secretaries was neither dated nor signed, and yet the committee openly said "we accept it as their report." And who is this Bhoot? Of this gentleman it is stated in the progress report No. 7 of the Indian Olympic Association that "He accompanies the team *at his own cost* as an assistant to Dr. Fyzee." And in the agenda of business fixed by the Indian Olympic Association for the 2nd of January is the item:—"6. To consider the application of Mr. Sorab H. Bhoot, regarding the sanction of his passage money." In the face of these circumstances I do not expect any justice from the so called tribunal. The final tribunal before which I am determined to place the Athletes case is the India public. I know what an uphill task it is to fight the moneyed and powerful interest behind the screening attempt. You can have an idea only if you bring to your mind the sinister influence Sir Basil Zaharoff wields on the Premier. India is going to send athletes again three years hence and all my attempt is for securing the appointment of public spirited gentlemen who love their countrymen as the guardians of the Athletes, who alone are going to bring credit to the country.

Begging to be excused for the length yours etc.,

K. T. NAVALE,
Olympic Wrestler.

Lakdi Poolwadi,
Poona City, 9-3-21.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Madras Mahjana Sabha, the senior political body in that province, has declared by a large majority its complete and loyal adherence to the new creed of the Indian National Congress. I wonder what the attitude of the Bombay Presidency Association is with regard to this, as I understand some of the members did not subscribe to the new creed. As the question is rather an important one from a Nationalistic standpoint, I suggest the Secretary should call for a meeting, to ascertain the wishes of its members. Trusting my suggestion will receive due attention from the authorities concerned.—Yours, etc.,

S. SREENIVAS.

Wadala, Sandhurst Road,
Dadar, Bombay.

INDIAN DRESS.

ITS DISABILITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a letter appearing in your issue of the 15th instant under the heading, "Indian Dress—it's disability" wherein the writer of the letter complains that he was refused being served in the public hall of Mongini Limited, but was requested to sit in the private room set apart for orthodox Hindu gentlemen.

The letter, particularly in its last paragraph shows the spitefulness, which in his imaginary grievance, animated the writer thereof, who endeavours, by a distorted version of a common incident, to stir up racial animosity.

I trust that with your usual impartiality and fairness in dealing with both sides of a question you will publish the reasons which have induced the management of Mongini Ltd., to set apart a room wherein Indian gentlemen in their national dress are invited to sit for their refreshments.

You are probably aware that the establishment of Mongini Ld., is frequented by the best class of ladies and gentlemen; in Bombay, who are rather particular with regard to the food they eat and object to having the same unnecessarily handled by fingers of doubtful cleanliness.

Complaints have been repeatedly been made to the management of the unnecessary handling of cakes by Hindu gentlemen who have a habit of scratting their toes, in full view of other customers.

It would appear that in his wounded dignity your corresponden has lost his sense of proportion and whilst drawing on his imagination for his facts, has in his statement taken liberties with the truth.

Mongini Limited have never objected to customers in their national dress, neither have they ever laid down any rules as to the kind of boots or shoes a customer should wear. What they have objected to is a breach of common manners, chiefly indulged in by those Indian gentlemen who are not sufficiently educated to understand, and unnecessary irritation to the majority of the habitues of their establishment.

That is the reason why they have provided a separate room where gentlemen of the latter category are courteously invited to sit for their refreshments and where they may behave as suits their inclination. If this consideration for the comfort of their customers, is according to your correspondent, "insulting to every self-respecting Indian" the management must plead guilty.

Mongini Limited would equally refuse to serve Europeans if dressed in a manner objectionable to the majority of their clientele.

The Indian public appealed to by your correspondent is sufficiently discriminating to know where to take its patronage. I am quite satisfied in leaving the matter to its judgment.—Yours etc.,

For Mongini Limited,
LEWIS U. MONGINI,
Managing Director.

EXCHANGE AND PRICES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In his letter of the 15th instant Mr. Jamshedji A. Wadia again tries to confuse the issue by mixing up all sorts of things, so I will first take up the most important point. He has been trying to persuade us all that owing to our currency being redundant the prices in India had risen out of all proportion to prices in other countries. To convince us he has quoted figures of Indian gold index numbers and compared them with Sauerbeck. I have already pointed out that according to these index members Indian Food grains were higher in 1914 by 140 per cent. and even the general export figure by 80 per cent. as compared to 1894, while Sauerbeck's figure showed a rise of only 35 per cent and I have asked Mr. Wadia.

"If you really believe that Indian prices have advanced far more than English as you want to make out, will you be good enough to explain how our export balances have been so enormously in our favour for the past 20 years? How was it that we saw the miracle of food-stuffs, wheat, rice, etc. leaving India year after year for crores of rupees?"

This was a straight question requiring a straight answer. How does Mr. Wadia answer it. He simply repeats the figures again and then flourishes at my head a quotation from the "Times of India" giving Mr. McCurdy's figures of rises in European prices *after* 1914. I had never expected such an evasion of a straight question from a publicist like Mr. Wadia. Let me point out to him again that *the index figures we were comparing were all pre-war figures.* Let me ask him again "How was it ever possible for India to continue exporting so heavily to Europe during the 20 pre-war years if Indian prices had risen so very much more than English prices?" As a merchant he ought to know that we cannot sell an ounce of goods to Europe unless prices in Europe were higher than in India. Does Mr. Wadia admit that European prices were higher? If not, will he explain how we continued to sell to Europe?

I hope Mr. Wadia will not evade this plain question again. If he cannot explain the phenomenon, let him honestly admit his inability to do so, and let him candidly admit that the deductions that he draws from these index numbers are absolutely wrong and misleading.

There is another example of Wadia's evasion of the real issue in his reference to foreign Dhoties. He asks "How are they going to compel people to wear foreign Dhoties? Are they going to stop all handloom weaving and the production of the Indian Mills?" I challenge Mr. Wadia to show where either I or anyone else has made such a suggestion. What I have tried to convey in my previous letter is simply this:—

Our balance of trade to-day is heavily against us. In other words, India is heavily indebted to other countries. If an individual was heavily in debt and yet went and spent thousands of rupees in buying ornaments etc. for his family he would be blamed and rightly. One would expect him to live within his means and save up his money till he was once more out of debt. India is in the position of this individual. It has very heavy payments to make abroad and yet lays out crores of rupees in buying such a useless thing as silver. Like the individual debtor I want India to save up its money to-day and defer its purchases of ornaments (silver) to better times.

I do not see what there is that is absurd in the position I take up.

Mr. Wadia makes another charge against me. He says I want the Government to make good the loss to piecegoods dealers on the ground that a 2sh. rate was promised, and then goes on to quote the Currency Committee. I would ask him to be good enough to read my letter about the piecegoods position again. I don't go on any *promise* express or implied. I go on an *act of state.* The law of the land now says that fresh currency can only be issued against 11.30 grns. of gold (Paper Currency Act Amendment of 1919). This means that Government will give fresh rupees only at 24d. gold and my argument is that if Government refuses to give fresh rupees except at 24d. gold the piecegoods dealers are justified in refusing to part with their rupees at any other price. Why should the piecegoods dealer be done out of his money at bargain-counter rates when he knows that exporters must go one day to Government for more currency and that then Government is not going to give it except at 24d. gold? Why should he not hold on to his rupees until this moment arrives and he is himself able to supply the exporter the rupees the latter may require at 24d?

It is surprising that such a close student of currency, as Mr. Wadia claims to be, should have missed the significance of the above legislation. (He speaks of no fixed rate being promised, of only an attempt being made etc. The new rate is not only a promise, not only a something to be attempted, it is the law of the land and the Government now coolly waits till our balance of trade is again in our favour, as it must be sooner or later, in order to make the new ratio effective.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. MADON.

Bombay, April 18.

POLITICAL OUTLOOK IN INDIAN STATES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter of "S. D." appearing in your issue of the 7th inst. every thoughtful Indian be he a Moderate or non-co-operator must view with serious apprehension the problem of Native States in India which is indissolubly connected with those in British India. These States form nearly a third of India and the peoples thereof live in various degrees of subjection and the people of British India can ill-afford to ignore them for though the population of Indian States are geographically separate they are closely allied with and akin to the neighbouring British provinces. A chain is not stronger than its weakest link and if there is any reason d'etre for the existence of the movement to elevate depressed classes there is much more reason to elevate these States in political life for it may be said on analogy that Indian States form the depressed classes in political life. The Chamber of Princes would better justify its existence than now if it could formulate a scheme of constitutional Government for the different states. The mistake of the British Government lies in treating these rulers as *"L'Etat c'est moi"* instead of as only trustees for their people. The Divine right of kings was exploded in England centuries ago and it has no greater chance of survival in India at the present day. Many rulers forget the words of advice given by Lord Chelmsford the other day at Bharatpur thus "Autocratic rule leads to a harvest of evils and dangers. "Indian princes must remember that they hold their position not by Divine Right but by virtue of the responsibility that they accept towards the people." We may also refer to the advice given by Lord Curzon who whatever he was in other respects was one of the keenest observers of human nature. He said "Indian princes should bear in mind that their sphere of activity and distinction should not be confined to ball-rooms race-courses etc., but it should be specially among their subjects. If they do not make the lot of the tax-payers endurable by giving them a rule characterised by unmixed justice fairplay and benevolence their rule is bound to melt away as a puff of smoke." And the rule of many an Indian State would have melted but for the protection of the suzerain power. The fourth estate is prominently absent in most of the States and except in a few advanced States like Mysore, Baroda and Travancore there is not much of representative institutions. Even in the advanced and progressive States the existence of intrigues and party strife often disfigure otherwise fairly efficient administrations which are modelled on British lines. As examples might be quoted the senseless opposition now in vogue of the minister to the Maharaja who did so much to bring Mysore to its present level under the convenient guise of the Non-Brahmin movement. The autocratic circular of the Maharaja of Kolhapur commented upon by you the other day, the practice of receiving Nazars to the tune of lakhs recently said to have been put an end to by the Nizam, the many deportations without trial in some of the States, and the spending of a large proportion of the revenues for the personal use of the ruler afford example of how arbitrary the princes can be if they chose there being no constitutional or legislative check on their actions. It is the urgent duty of politicians in or out of the Indian States to set about the necessary reforms and to bring them to the level of modern Constitutional government.—Yours etc.

MYSOREAN.

INDIANS TEACH NON-COOPERATSON.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mahatma Gandhi decided that what is called "broading down of the constitution from precedent to precedent "was not at all beneficial to India and what was a radical change in the whole system. Mahatmaji was convinced in this respect by the attitude of the British. Many will find conviction in this direction by the attitude of those Indians who have gone into authority under the recent Reformed constitution. These Indians have shown that they are inoculated with the superman-doctrine of irresponsibility. Not only have they supported the bureaucrat's desire to undermine the rising India but have actualy shown such distorted mentalities that one could find seven wonders in India convincing everybody that if this is the process of broadening down from precedent to precedent there is no salvation to India except by a sudden and radical remedy.

When the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme was published, it was claimed by men like Mr. Sastri in commendation of it above the Congress League scheme that it provided for responsibility. Later on this responsibility was enacted in the form of dyarchy and the ministers' salaries were exactly left to the Council. Here is the wording of section 4 of the Act of 1919.

"There may be paid to any minister . . . *unless a smaller salary is provided by vote of* the legislative Council of the province."

I thought this was unequivocal language but Lord Ronaldshay whose mothertongue is supposed to be English says ministers' salaries cannot be voted upon. It is on a matter so plain as this that great lawyers in England are to be consulted. How could the legislative council provide a smaller salary if the salary is not to be voted by the Council? Not only is Lord Ronaldshay flouting a clear section of an Act of Parliament, but the proposal to consult lawyers is also a contempt of the Joint Parliamentary Committee. In their report are the words:—

"The status of ministers should be similar to that of the members of the Executive Council's, but that their *salaries should be fixed by the Legislative Council.* . . . It was reasonable for the ministers of the provincial Government domiciled in India to be paid on a lower scale of remunneration than the European members."

Ordinary mortals (and I am afraid Lords and Commoners of the Joint Committee would be with us) could not see clearer language and still Lord Ronaldshay says ministed salaries are not notable.

The greater wonder is Sir Surendranath Bannerjea. What has the Congress been fighting for? What did the Congress stand for even in 1917 when Surendranath moved the Self-Government Resolution in Calcutta? Responsible Government has been the ideal preached by Surendranath himself. What an elevation this and what a fall this! The same gentleman now made a knight and appointed a minister because he has been an elected member claims that he will not allow his salary to be voted upon by his countrymen's representatives but will take it as paid by the Governor. Could there have been a completer metamorphosis? Could the enthusiasm of a convert go further? Oh India! What a pass have your greatest sons come to! A born autocrat must take lessons from a democrat like Sir Surendranath in autocracy.—Yours etc.,

P. R. LELE.

BOMBAY WATER-SUPPLY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The question of water-supply is getting more serious every day and the attention of the new Chairman is drawn to the matter. Will anybody explain the reason why one gets water every morning between 4 to 5 a.m. and the same is not kept up regularly? I am told that the water-mains are too small for present day requirements and that there are heavy leakages in the mains. This state of affairs should be enquired into, and a communique issued for the information of the ratepayers who have every right to have a satisfactory explanation from the responsible authorities. Air, water and drainage are of paramount necessity to everyday life and the municipality should give their first attention to them. On this depends the safety of the lives of citizens and those who neglect or are indifferent to these vital necessities of life should be accused of criminal negligence and the ratepayers will be quite within their rights to pass a vote of censure and want of confidence on (1) their representatives in the Corporation and (2) on the Corporation itself.—Yours, etc.,

INDIGNANT.

II

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is all very well to be proud of one's city and take pride in its welfare—it looks all very well to call it the Queen of the East but what about the conditions of life there? Well, I for myself am ashamed of the utter neglect of the authorities responsible. The water-supply question is a standing scandal in Bombay but should it be allowed to continue? I would say "By no means"—people are sick of complaining—people are becoming desperate and no wonder. Is not there sufficient energy and intelligence or experience in the Corporation to tackle the question successfully? If such be the case then it is worth while to get an expert immediately from America or from any other country where conditions similar to Bombay prevail—and a Committee of independent engineers should be appointed to examine the details of the expert's report, as it is common knowledge that experts have made irreparable mistakes in their estimates and calculations for which generations after generations are suffering. Why not avoid such pitfalls? The matter should be immediately discussed on the floor of the Corporation and means devised to tackle the whole question sensibly—otherwise when matters get desperate the whole population will be endangered and the entire town fall a victim to the grip of famine. Will the Corporation allow things come to such a pass?—Fore-warned is fore-armed.—Yours, etc.,

RATEPAYER.

III.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One enucleation of our present water-supply is as follows:

The scene is the enclosure and structures of Sajan Building in Ripon Road, Byculla. Between 3 and 4 every morning one is disturbed by the rush of water from many taps for two hours. The whole is suggestive of a series of refreshing cascades. Pleasant as this may be, the thoughtful mind feels that this is an abuse of privilege, and more, it is a reckless waste of water which the reader will readily admit. Move down, and stand in the centre of the enclosure, next turn off what is the principal tap, and quickly a figure will loom out in the gloaming, and turn it on again, as being his duty to refresh the flowers and cover the ground with a profusion of water much needed for domestic purposes, meanwhile it is pitch dark, and with the one exception of the figure referred to, every one of the numerous heterogeneous souls who occupy the building continue to sleep unconscious of the noise and the reckless waste of water flowing from the taps which should supply the kitchens, flushing, and bathing purposes at hours when it is reasonable to expect human beings to be prepared to reserve sufficient water to cover the interval. The water is off. It is 6 o'clock and all taps are silent except the principal; which has lost its force sufficient however to wash a number of motor cars and other conveyances all very necessary of course. But it is 8 o'clock and all sources of supply cease, with an insufficient accumulation of water for domestic purposes, the lavatories without, and the passages for excrement choked.

The question is what does this one illustration prove? Why, (1) a reckless waste of water, (2) gross neglect of the controlling body of the Municipality, are two reasons alone and considering that an important Official resides in this very enclosure the failure to control an equal delivery at a reasonable hour is beyond comprehension.

The Hydraulic Engineer's argument was that according to his calculations "the early hours cannot be changed". So the residents must wait further developments, which is deplorable.—Yours, etc.,

W. L. BEAUMONT.

April 17.

"SLAVES OF SANIKATTA."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the two Notes published by you lately about the semi-slavery practised by the owners of the salt industry at Sanikatta, may I say a few words?

These salt pans, as they are called, are almost entirely owned by the Saraswat community and it is under the auspices of that community that this cruel practice is continued. The Agers are one of the "depressed classes" and these people have been purposely kept down by their owners for their own purposes. Getting just enough to keep their body and soul together, after a hard day's work in the broiling sun, without education, without any sources of amusement to while away their time, these poor people fall a ready prey to the evils of drink, which a kindly Government has kept within their easy reach. Are they to be blamed if they are given over to drink? The meagre wages which they get in kind leaves them very little surplus for clothing and other necessaries. And the cruel system, ingenious though it is, which keeps them in perpetual bondage or debt to their employers is responsible for the backward condition of these people. What can one say of a system which keeps not only the debtor in perpetual slavery, but also his children, because the man has been advanced a small sum of Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 for his marriage expenses? To these people marriage is, in a way, a necessity. When a whole family can work from morning till evening there is a likelihood of some money being left over to satisfy their other wants. The owners of the salt industry at Sanikatta have not yet raised their little finger to help this unfortunate community, nor will they ever do so, for it is not in the nature of capitalists to do so. Mr. G. R. Masur, who has done some work for the people in Kanara in regard to their forest grievances, I believe, has a share in this salt industry, and is it not up to him to do something for the people who are suffering from the cruel system to which he is a contributory? There are vested interests concerned, I am aware, and there will be a howl. But the men who are working for the Congress and particularly the volunteers who have gone to North Kanara District to do the Congress must not be deterred by any false considerations particularly the Saraswat volunteers and must do their duty to their country. I believe this system of lending money for the purpose of marriages, etc., and thus mortgaging the man's labour for ever is prevalent in many parts of this country and the time is long past when self-respecting Indians can tolerate it even for a day. May I appeal to the public-spirited workers in Kanara to remove this badge of slavery for ever? Only by their work for their backward Indian brothers will their worth be judged!—Yours, etc.,

K.

TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You will be pleased to spare some space for the following in your valued paper:—

All concerned must have felt that the response to this Fund from the Bombay public is to-date so very poor. Undoubtedly the millionaires and multi-millionaires may not have thought it advisable or to their interest to pay only by hundreds instead of thousands paid in other instances where there were brought influences or hopes entertained or they must be thinking they would be poorer by that account.

As for middle class and sundry merchants, besides the volunteers going round if all the Committees of each and every Associations, Unions, Samaja or Mandals take up the question in right earnest and begin collecting from amongst their members of moderate earnings they would surely swell the Fund very soon to lakhs, as I think their members would willingly pay by tens each either from the charitable funds they hold or by sacrificing their some of the cinema and theatre visits. Sacrifice for so pure, noble and national cause must be voluntary as unavoidable sacrifice everybody can undergo.

As regards the working class brethren I am sure they can spare one rupee each by practising self-negation temporarily if not permanently.

It is for self-respect that every one should desire that the Fund is not only fully donated but over donated, not caring to think for a moment that the appeal is only for one crore, as the bigger the collection the greater the scope of work.

It would be a shame on Bombayites if their collection alone falls below Rs. 20 lakhs counted as under from Bombay population males and females.

5,000 paying Rs. 100 each 5,00,000.
50,000 paying Rs. 10 each 5,00,000.
1,50,000 paying Rs. 5 each 7,50,000.
2,50,000 paying Re. 1 each 2,50,000.

My mite is sent herewith.—Yours, etc.,

H. A. PATEL.

Bombay, April 15.

[The amount sent by the correspondent has been forwarded to the Swaraj Sabha, Bombay.]

BUREAUCRATIC WAYS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly give space to the following few lines in your paper and oblige.

It is now known in every nook and corner of the country that the bureaucracy has decided and begun to put obstacles in the way of non-co-operation openly. The non-co-operators had anticipated this long before the nation actually declared war against the Government by favouring the non-violent non-co-operation resolution and putting it into practice.

Non-Co-operators are ever ready to welcome the obstacles from the opposite Camp. Experienced persons must have seen and observed that a drowning man catches at a straw and a nervous man either squeezes or pinches a pin in the feet of a powerful opponent to defeat him. Such is the State of the bureaucracy now in India. When they are now convinced that their weapons of repression, harassment, intentional insults, threats and what—not have become blunt, they have become nervous and it seems that they have decided to stand in the way of non-co-operation progress anyhow. The following fact will add to many of the instances of the similar nature.

Mahatma Gandhiji has sent a telegram to me on the 2nd instant from Co-conada in reply to mine sent to Bezwada. In the telegram Mahatma Gandhi had given a message to the Bhil meeting in the Bhil Conference on the 8th instant at Jhalod. The telegram given by Mahatma Gandhi on the 2nd April to Coconada telegraph office was received by Godhra telegraph office on the 9th April, after the Bhil-Conference.

I now leave to your readers to judge whether this is a fair way. If the Government thought the telegram objectionable, they ought to have rejected it. What do they mean by accepting it with a clear intention of dealing wars.—Yours etc.

WAMAN SITARAM MUKADAM.

Godhra April 13.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

Sir,—Kindly give small space for these few lines so that our Civic Fathers may have some knowledge of the state of Bandra.

Since December last the street lamps in Bazaar are lit most irregularly sometimes 3 or 4 days in a month. The lamps and lamp posts which are removed are never replaced but it is most curious that ever since the New Moon i.e., 12th March last, the Bazar street is not lighted a single night. It has become most dangerous to the persons residing there and not less to the passengers and the drivers by the street. People are using this street for sleeping purposes which must be stopped.

The Municipal expenses are very heavy and now it has again employed a special highly paid officer to revise the house assessment, which is quite unnecessary since the Rent Act is in force.—Yours, etc.

A SUFFERER.

Bandra, 8th April, 1921.

On the 29th instant a "Village Conference Committee" was established at Hirabai under the presidency of Mr. Hanmant Shrinivas Naik of Nandgad; a complete hartal was observed.

The President of the Servants of Rajasthan Society wires from Jainur, "Proud of the race that fought its American countrymen for destroying slavery and establishing freedom, Mr. Andrews rightly condemns bazar system immoral, irreligious and inhuman. That led him to readily co-operate with us in a campaign against it."

NANKANA SAHEB TRAGEDY.

TRIAL IN JAIL.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

SCENES OF BLOOD AND RUIN DESCRIBED.

The Nankana Sahib case began in the Central Jail, Lahore, on Tuesday, the 5th April before Mr. J. R. S. Parsons, Special Magistrate. The accused persons originally numbered 58, of whom two have been discharged. The prisoners include besides Mahant Narain Das, a few other *mahants* and *chelas*, some Sikhs, and about twenty Pathans. Among the Pathans is also a small boy, who throughout the proceedings was drawing diagrams on the ground or staring in blank amazement at the Magistrate and the witnesses.

The trial was held in a spacious hall, which seems to have been specially built for the purpose. The hall resembles more a cage than a room, because the walls are not brick and mortar but of strong iron bars, with the result that it is exposed to heat on all sides and during the greater part of the day the temperature was more than one should have desired.

ACCUSED WANT TIME.

Mr. H. A. Herbert, Government Advocate and Pandit Jwala Prashad, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; while Lala Ram Chand Manchanda, Vakil, High Court, Diwan Ram Lal, Bar-at-Law, Mr. Obbard, Bar-at-Law and Mr. Jaishi Ram, Advocate, Kasur, appeared for some of the accused persons. Most of the persons accused were, however, unrepresented.

As soon as the proceedings started, Mr. Ram Chand Manchanda put in a petition on behalf of his clients praying for an adjournment of the case to enable counsel to receive full instructions from the accused, and to inspect the file of the case. The petition was rejected.

EVIDENCE REGARDING ABSCONDERS.

Six police officials were produced by the prosecution to prove that the following accused persons were absconding and could not be traced:—1. Inder Das; 2. Sheer Das; 3. Bhagi; 4. Shamun; 5. Umra; 6. Man Singh; 7. Sher Singh; 8. Kirpa Ram; 9. Nakhi; 10 Bakhsha Singh; 11. Ghulam; 12. Gurmukh Das; 13. Jiwan Das; 14. Prem Das *alias* Gurdit Singh; 15. Nathu; 16. Mela Ram; 17. Pala Ram; 18. Lal Das; 19. Bhag Singh *alias* Harnam Singh *alias*, Amdi; 20. Jagan Nath; 21. Tehlu; 22. Gajju 23. Ratan Singh; 24 Dost Muhammad; 25. Sarwar; and 26. Khan Shah.

The court passed orders that proceedings under section 512 of the Criminal Procedure Code be taken against these twenty six persons.

MR. BOWRING.

Mr. L. W. Bowering, Superintendent of Police, (Political Branch, C.I.D.) was the next witness. He deposed to having held two identification parades at Nankana Sahib on the 16th and the 20th March. On the 16th March, two persons Inder Singh and Jethu both accused in the case), who had been arrested, were to be identified by two approvers, Ladha Ram and Gomi. The usual precautions were taken and the two accused persons were mixed up with 7 other persons. After one approver had identified, the places of accused were changed. Ladha Ram identified Jetha only; while Gomi identified both Jethu and Inder Singh. The note of the identification proceedings prepared by witness at the time of the identifications was put on the file.

With regard to the second identification witness said that on March 19th, police, received information that two of the absconding accused were hiding in a village 33 miles from Nankana in the district of Lyallpur. Police and cavalry made a forced march and leaving Nankana at 9 o'clock at night reached the village at 3.30 in the morning. Ranjha Machhi and another man suspected to be Bahadri Machhi were arrested and brought to Nankana by the first train on the 20th March. The party reached at 3.30 p.m. and the persons were taken straight to the bungalow where witness was staying and put in a closed tent. The four approvers Ladha Ram, Gomi, Taqi Ullah and Farid were then sent for; and four identification parades were held, one for each approver with the usual precautions. Ladha Ram identified Ranjha, Gomi identified Ranjha Taqi Ullah identified nobody and Farid said he suspected Ranjha to be the man who was carrying a rifle at the time on the occurrence. Witness put in the note prepared by him at the time of these four identification parades.

When asked to cross-examine the witness, Mr. Ram Chand Manchanda said that he did not yet know what the prosecution was and could not therefore cross-examine the witness at that stage. Counsel prayed that he might be allowed to cross-examine witness at a later stage.

The Magistrate said that counsel would get an opportunity later in reply to Mr. Obbard's question whether in these 6 identifications, no approver ever made a mistake, witness said that Taqi Ullah in one parade said he identified nobody but expressed his suspicion as to one of the persons who had been mixed up with the accused for purpose of identification.

The Court then told the accused persons, that any of them could cross-examine the witness.

One of the accused said that before the holding of identification parades, they had been shown to the approvers by the police.

Witness denied this and said he was satisfied that the accused had not been previously shown by police to the approvers.

Another accused said that originally none of the approvers had identified him but the Pathan Sub-Inspector pointed him out and then the accused was identified.

In reply to court, witness stated that Bahaduri was released.

MR. RAM ALL.

Mr. Ram Lal, Magistrate, gave evidence as to the holding of an identification parade by him in the Central Jail, Lahore, on April 4, 1920.

After the evidence the court rose for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

When the court resumed hearing after lunch, Mr. Herbert drew the court's attention to the fact that several accused did not understand Urdu or Punjabi but Pushto only and that one accused person only knew Persian. Counsel therefore said that under Section 361 of the Criminal Procedure Code the statements and of witnesses should be translated into Pashtu Persian for the benefit of these accused persons.

On inquiry from the court it was ascertained that 19 accused persons only knew Pashtu and one only Persian. Khan Sahib Shiekh Ikram-ul-Haq, Deputy Superintendent, Police, was sworn in as the Persan interpretor and translated the statements of the two proceeding witnesses into Persian. A convic warder, Raqm-ud-Din, was sworn as the Pashtu interpreter and translated these statements into Pashtu. The court then adjourned till the next day.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SCENES OF BLOOD AND RUIN DESCRIBED

The hearing of the Nankana Sahib case was resumed on Wednesday by Mr. J. R. S. Parsons, Special Magistrate, in the Central Jail, Lahore.

PIR GHIAS-UD-DIN.

Pir Ghias-ud-Din, Extra Assistant Commissioner, was the first witness examined that day. Witness, as the officer on duty, was called by the police to conduct the identification parades of the persons accused in the case. He held four such parades, on the 26th, the 28th and the 31st of March and on the 2nd April.

In reply to Mr. Jaishi Ram, witness said that he was not sure but he thought that the accused person with *Geru* pagris had changed it. Mr. Fazl Inam and Sardar Gopal Singh were the police officers who asked witness to go to identification parades Mir Fazl Inam was present at the parades and Sardar Gopal Singh only at some of them. The police officers came to the Jails before me but they remained outside its gate. The police officer had so opportunity to give hints to witness, and as the witness proceeded along the parade the police officer followed him at a distence of two or three places. Witness required the police officer in order that the accused persons might not give wrong identity. The assistant jailor and warder were also present at all parades. The persons mixed up with accused were under-trial prisoners.

To Mr. Ram Chand Manchanda, witness said that the colour of Mahant Narain Das's pagri was only peculiar in that it was of geru colour; but after he had been identified by certain witnesses, he changed his pagri with another, that was at the first parade At the second and the third parades witness saw the turban of that colour on the head of another person, who was amongst the accused persons. At the fourth and the fifth parades no one had turban of that colour. At the first parade, after Mahant Narain Das had been identified by some witnesses, he said that he was a well-known man and had a Mahant's turban; and therefore, he was identified. The Mahant was thereupon allowed to change his turban.

Counsel asked witness to look at accused Hari Nath and see if he had any peculiarity Witness said that he saw big *mundris* in his ear, which he had concealed under his turban which witness saw for the first time in court. It was a mater of common knowledge that all *notes* wore thick earrings. Witness permitted the C.I.D., officer to attend all parades; but thought that had he not permitted, the police officer could not have attended.

Counsel:—What led you to believe that your permission was necessary before the police officer could attend.

Witness:—I cannot say. Witness had no misgiving as to the two police officers doing any mischief, especially because they were both responsible officers of the rank of Inspector. The two police officers were not previously known to witness, nor did he inquire whether they had taken any part in the investigation.

In reply to Mr. Obard, witness said that the order in which they walked along the persons to be identified was that the persons were seated in two parallel rows looking towards each other—first was identifying witness, then magistrate and then the police officer. In this order they twice crossed and re-crossed the row twice. The police officer had a fountain pen in his hand, with which he took notes.

Mahant Narain Das—(to witness) you did not the (?) witness only twice over the rows but several times. Let the witness read *kalma* and say whether Sardar Gopal Singh first came in where the parade was being held and then went out.

Bur Singh:—accused—Why was Ladha Ram allowed to go on identifying for 2 hours.

Witness:—No, only for 10 minutes.

Shamsher Singh accused—Is it true that Ladha Ram did not identify any one at the first round.

Witness:—Ladha Ram was an intelligent man. The first time he only went round; and said that he would definitely indentify only on the second round.

Shamshr Singh:—I only say that on the first and second day, Ladha Ram did not identfy anybody, then the police beat him and on the third day he came again and identified us:—

Court:—Witness has already denied that. That is a matter for your statement.

THE UNDEFENDED ACCUSED.

At this stage Mr. Herbert informed the Court that he had authority to state that if the Magistrate thought it fit Government was prepared to pay for the defence of undefended accused persons to the extent of rupees twenty a day.

HAKIM IKRAM-UL-HAQ.

Hakim Ikram-ul-Haq, Deputy Superintendent, Criminal Investigation Department, was the next witness. He stated that the Sikh League was established in December 1919, and its first annual session was held at Amritsar during the Christmas of the same year. The sessions of the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League were held at Amritsar during the same week. The president of the Sikh League, Sardar Gajjan Singh, in his address referred to the fact that the management of the Golden Temple was in the hands of an individual appointed by the Government, and that the management was not conducted along lines acceptable to the Sikhs. Witness put in an extract from the address of Sardar Gajjan Singh on the subject.

Mr. Offard objected to this evidence on the ground of irrelevance.

Mr. Herbert said that it was merely introductory and was calculated to benefit the accused persons in that the Sikhs were out to seize the Gurdwara.

Continuing witness, said that the agitation for taking possession of Gurdwaras in general proceeded apace. In November 1920 a committee called the Gurdwara Sudhar Parbhandak Committee, was formed. This Committee consisted of 175 members. Before the formation of this Committee, the Sikhs had taken possession of the Aka Bhunga and *Guru Ka Langar* Gurdwaras. Witness put in a printed note prepared by him as C. I. D. Officer about the Gurdwara movement.

C. I. D. REPORT ON THE GURDWARA MOVEMENT.

The following is the statement put in by witness (Exhibit P. I.)

"After the trials of the Conspiracy Cases of 1915-16 there was a marked fall in political agitation amongst the Sikhs. This agitation, however, began to revive after the announcement of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme. In 1919 the Sikh League was inaugurated with the object of (1) demanding the rights of Sikhs; (2) representing to Government matters affecting the Sikhs and (3) arousing amongst the Sikhs a greater interest in politics. The first session of the Sikh League was held at Amritsar during the Christmas holidays of 1919-20, at the same time as the sessions of the National Congress and the Muslim League, prominent speakers from which also spoke at the Sikh League meetings. The League demanded a greater share in the number of seats in Council than had been allotted to Sikhs, and formulated a number of other grievances including that of the management of the Golden Temple at Amritsar. It was argued that Sardar Arur Singh did not represent the Sikh community and that he was only a nominee of Government, which was in this matter interfering with their religion. Branches of the Sikh League were established in many places in the province and Sikh political agitation received further stimulus in July, 1920, as the result of the visit to the Punjab of Gandhi and Shaukat Ali, who preached in favour of the scheme of non-cooperation. The appointment of a *Sarbarah* in August 1920 in place of Sardar Arur Singh did little to allay the agitation over the management of the Golden Tepmle and numerous meetings were held in which demands couched in violent language were made for complete control to be placed in the hands of the Sikh community. In September, 1920, there was a movement in favour of rising a body of Sikh martyrs who should be prepared, even at the sacrifice of their lives, forcibly to repair the wall of the Rikab Gani Gurdwara at Delhi. The satisfactory settlement of this controversy by the Delhi authorities nipped this agitation in the bud.

"In October 1920, largely through the personal influence of Mahatma Gandhi, who was himself present the Provincial Sikh League passed a resolution in favour of non-cooperation. This resulted in a strike at the Amritsar Khalsa College, the effects of which are still being felt. At the same time political activities amongst the Sikhs began to increase still more rapidly. Throughout October, 1920, there was constant friction between the Sikh Political party and the Pujaris and their supporters over the management of the Takht Akal Bunga of the Golden Temple at Amritsar. On the 28th of October, a *Jatha* of the Central Manjha Diwan took forcible possession of a part of the Largar of the Golden Temple. This greatly incensed the Pujaris but, form this time onward, the influence of the Sikh Political Party became paramount in the control of the affairs of the Golden Temple. They further decided to extend their activities to other Gurdwaras and shrines in the province.

"In the month of November a committee consisting of 175 members from different parts of the Province and known as the Sudhar Singh Sabha (Reformed Sikh Committee), was formed in Amritsar for the management of all Sikh Gurdwaras and other religious institutions of the Sikhs and for the purpose, if necessary, of taking possession forcibly of such places. On the 21st and 22nd of November a party of Akali Sikhs seized the Panja Sahib Gurdwara at Hassan Abdal. There was imminent fear of a breach of the peace, but none has so far occurred and the Akali Sikhs controlled from Amritsar are still in possession. On the 28th of December, the Sacheha Sanda Gurdwara in the Sheikhupura district was similarly seized by a Sikh Jatha and the Mahant expelled. Fearing a similar fate, the Mahant of the Nankana Sahib shrine in the same district collected a number of supporters with a view to offering resistance should his shrine be attacked. No such attack has, however, yet been made. In January, 1921, the Gurdwara at Chohla village in the Amritsar district was seized by a party of Sikhs of the Manjha. At Taran Taran in the Amritsar district a collision occurred on the 26th of January between the Pujaris and the Reforming Party, in which a number of persons were injured, two of whom have since died. In view of a possible breach of the peace, it has been necessary to institute security proceedings in a controversy over the Babe-di-Ber shrine in the Sialkot district and also in a dispute over the Gojra Gurdwara in the Lyallpur district.

"On the 31st January a party of 40 men and 5 women of the *Akali Dal*, under Dan Singh, *Jathedar* of Wachhoya, arrived at the Guru ka-Bagh Gurdwara, Sahnsra, from Amritsar. The Mahant, Sundar Das, aware of their intention and had collected 50 or 60 men to meet them. There were also about 300 villagers present. Terms on which the Mahant might remain in possesion of the Gurdwara were announced to him. These were that he should take Amrat, work in consultation with a committee, and marry his paramour. He agreed to these terms. A number of persons were appointed as members of the committee and a day was fixed for the *Amrat* ceremony.

It is true that many Mahants are very bad characters and are generally most unpopular with the people in the neighbourhood of their Gurdwaras. The representatives of the new Reforming Party are, however, no more popular and their appeal to force has alienated all sympathy from them. The seizure of Gurdwaras benefits the Political Party, not only by the consequent increase in their power, but also by the addition of the possession of the Gurdwaras, some of which are very wealthy, to the Party funds. It seems probable that all Sikh Gurdwaras and similar institutions, in the Province will eventually fall into their hands.

"On the 11th, 12th and 13th February a large party of the *Akali Dal* arrived at Khadhur Sahib, district Amritsar to take possession of the Gurdwara. Many of them were armed with *kirpans*, axes and heavy *lathis*. Speeches were made on the character of the Bawas. The Gurdwara and some shops and land adjoining it were taken possession of and the Bawas were told to make arrangements to quit their houses. The District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police went to Khadur Sahib and interviewed the principal persons. The Bawas behaved well and there was no disturbance. The latest information is that the Jatha demolished an idol in the Gurdwara worshipped by Hindus, an act which caused some bitterness. "In his diary for the 5th February, 1921, the Superintendent of Police, Amritsar, reports that the Akali Jatha is gaining daily in strength and importance. Its leaders have given out that 10,000 volunteers have joined them. This number is probably an exaggeration but it cannot be denied that their number is increasing. The volunteers consist principally of wasters, deserters, returned emigrants and bad characters. They carry long kirpans and hatches.

(Note.—Since the above report was compiled the affair at Nankana Sahib has occurred; details have been given in Press communiques."-

"Supplementary Note to "Sikh agitation 1911-1921."

"The movement of the Political Sikh Party to gain complete control over their Gurdwaras, and shrines."

"The note was submitted by witness to Government in the month of February 1921.

The Counsel for defence prayed that because witness was in charge of the investigation, and the defence so far did not know the case of the prosecution, the witness might be allowed to be recalled at a later date for cross examination.

JANG BAHADUR.

Jang Bahadur, Sub-Inspector of Police, Mangtanwala, was the next witness. He stated that he was at his thana at Mangtanwala on the 20th February. The Deputy Commissioner was on tour at Mangtanwala at that place and came to the thana at about 11 a.m. He asked witness to put on the uniform, take his revolver and at once proceed to Nankana Sahib with the available police force, as there had been disorder at Nankana Sahib. Mr. Currie went away after giving those orders. Witness reached Nankana Sahib on horse back at about 8 o'clock. Nankana was at a distance of 12 miles from the thana. Mr. Currie, witness Jalal Din, one had constable, two constables, Mahant Narain Das (accused), and Ahmad Khan Zahildar were present that the Serai gate opposite to the "Janam Asthan," when the witness reached there. The serai is situated at a distance of 20 or 25 "karaims" from the Temple. Mr. Currie ordered witness to note down the injuries and wounds of those who had been killed and wouned. Witness first went to the "Janam Asthan and saw four dead bodies of Sikhs. The whole place was besmeared with blood and a large number of corpses were burning near the Samadhs of the Mahants. Of the four dead bodies, three were lying on the platform round the "Janam Asthan" and one is below the platform near the small door. Witness put in the statement of injuries that he found on the four dead bodies. The dead bodies were those of Sant Ram, Pujari, "Janam Asthan" and three unknown persons.

At this stage Mr. Herbert explained that Sant Ram had been killed by accident by the Mahant's party and left these in order to make out that the Sikhs had killed him.

Continuing witness stated that Sant Ram's name was told to him by Mahant Narain Das. Witness placed a guard over the dead bodies and had all the gates of the tempkess closed. Withness did not do anything else inside the temple, as he had no orders. There was a *hartal* in the whole village and the streets were deserted. Witness, therefore, went about shouting out that if there was any one wounded, he should come out and witness would take down his injuries. Eight wounded men accordingly came to witness, whose injuries he recorded. These persons were:—1. Ladha Ram, Arora, Shopkeeper; 2. Inder Das Sahd; 3. Bawa Sander Das Udasi; 4. Lal Das, Chela, Mahant Narain Das; 5. Dharam Das Udasi Sahd; 6. Thakar Das, Chela Punjab Das; 7. Jawahar; and 8. mam Din Machhi. Witness made a statement of their injuries and took both statements to Mr. Currie. He ordered witness to keep the corpses and the wounded men under guard and said that he had wired to the Civil Surgeon to come to Nankana himself. When the Deputy Commisioner was coming with witness from the railway station to the Janam Asthan, witness noticed a smell of burning of dead bodies from the potters' kilnes. This witness pointed out to Mr. Currie, who ordered the fire to be extinguished. With the help of two or three men witness tried to put out the fire. About that time, as about 4 or 3-45 p.m., Ali Mahomed, Sub-Inspector of the *Ilaqa*, also came up. A guard was put also at the place where the fire was burning. Witness and the other Sub-Inspector asued Mr. Currie as to what ought to be done in the matter of making arrests. He ordered that at that moment no arrests ought to be made; but the Pathans ought to be kept in sight. There were twelve Pathans whom by a trick witness took inside the temple with the request that they might help the police. When the Pathans had gone in the gate was closed upon them. By a similar trick, through Abdul Karim (accused), witness got hold of another 14 Pathans. Those Pathans were also confined in the Janam Asthan. After this Lala Daulat Ram, E. A. C., the troops; D. I. G. Police and Commissioner arrived. The same night the 26 Pathans, Mahant Narain as, Hari Nath and one other person who was a Brahman were put under arrest. This last person was not amongst the accused in the present case. The same night the persons arrests were taken to Lahore. Witness thereafter went to his own thank and had nothing further to do with the investigation.

At this stage the Court rose or lunch.

Ali Mahomed, Sub-Inspector, *Thana* Warburton, was examined after lunch.—The "Tribune".

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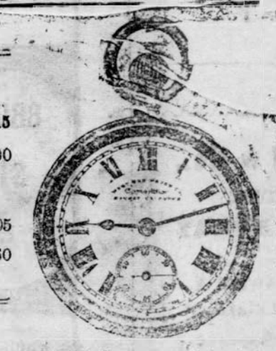

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